The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6418.—VOL. XXXIX — FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858. — [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th instant, at her residence, Chippendale, Mrs. T. B. Goodey, of a son.

On the 30th December, at Balmain, Mrs. Gard, of a daughter.

On the 30th instant, at her residence, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. James Macnamara, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 30th instant, at his residence, Pyrmont, Mr. James Cook, aged 45 years, late merchant of this city.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.—OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship ONEIDA, E. M. Leeds, Esq., commander, will be despatched for Ceylon and Suez, carrying her Majesty's Mails, calling at intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1859, at one p.m. precisely.
Rates of passage money: £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES. European servants half-fare; native servants one-fourth fare.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 100 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—The ONEIDA will be the last mail ship from Australia under the Royal Mail Company's Provisional Contract with her Majesty's Government, consequently the last mail ship touching at Ceylon. Royal Mail Company's Offices, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO WOOLGOOD'S PIER, WATSON'S BAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Steamer NEW MOON, to WATSON'S BAY, New Year's Day, leaving the Union Wharf punctually at quarter to 9 a.m.; Circular Quay, at half-past 9 a.m.; half-past 11 a.m.; half-past 1 p.m.; and half-past 3 p.m. Woolloomooloo, at quarter-past 10 a.m.; quarter to 12 a.m.; quarter to 2 p.m.; and quarter to 4 p.m. Returning without delay after each trip; leaving Watson's Bay, on last return trip, at half-past 6 p.m.
Fares, 1s.; return tickets, 1s. 6d.—Children half-price.
Dinners for passengers, one shilling per head, at the Hotel.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—Steamers four times a day, from Phoenix Wharf. Fares, one shilling; children, ninepence.

From Sydney	From Manly
7·0 a.m.	8·10 a.m.
10·0 a.m.	12·0 noon
2·30 p.m.	4·0 p.m.
5·15 p.m.	6·15 p.m.
Sundays, 10·0 a.m.	12 0 noon
2 30 p.m.	6·0 p.m.

Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.
Woolloomooloo Wharf.
7·20 a.m., 10·20 a.m., 2 50 p.m. For returning 4 p.m., 6·15.
Parties proceeding to Manly by the early boat, and not landing, will be charged only one shilling.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—At 7, 10, and 11 a.m., and at 2, 3, and 5.15 p.m.; returning from Manly at 8, 10, and 11 a.m., at noon, and 4, 5, and 7 p.m.
Fares—1s. 6d.; Children, 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS daily.—From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1·15 and 4 p.m.
Fares, 2s. 6. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage. No charge for omnibus. Refreshments may be had on board.
Phoenix Wharf, 24th December.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.—
For WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT at 11 o'clock.
For ULLADULLA, calling at WOLLONGONG, TO-MORROW at 1 p.m.
For MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
For PORT MACQUARIE direct, on FRIDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, acting manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
ILLALONG, to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 11th January, at 11 p.m.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 3.
CLARENCE, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th January, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON, MONDAY EVENING, at 8.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The ZINGARI, ROBERT GRAHAM GILMORE (late of the A. S. N. Co.'s service), commander, will leave about 7th January.
Saloon, £6. Steerage, £2 15s. Freight, £1 10s.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—During the time the Tasmania is under repair, passengers will be conveyed from SYDNEY to HOBART TOWN by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships to MELBOURNE, and thence by the T. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF HOBART to HOBART TOWN, and, in like manner, from HOBART TOWN to SYDNEY.
Tickets, available within one week after arrival at Melbourne, may be obtained at Sydney from the A. S. N. Co., and at Hobart Town from the T. S. N. Co.
Saloon passage either way, £12 12s. Passengers to maintain themselves during stay at Melbourne.
On behalf of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

STEAM TO NELSON, NEW PLYMOUTH, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.—The New Zealand Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSTON, Commander, will sail hence about the 10th of January next, taking goods, passengers, and H. M. mails for above ports.
For further particulars, apply to PEARSON and CO., Moore's Wharf.
In order to encourage trade, freight on live-stock will be arranged at moderate rates.

FOR MORPETH.—The OTAGO can take a few tons if sent down THIS DAY. H MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER, the JESSIE. Apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, STEPHENS, master, will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner DOVE, MANSON, master, will sail as above, on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The clipper schooner PETREL, Captain CROFT, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will sail THIS EVENING.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, for MORETON BAY, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, clears at the Customs on MONDAY, and sails the first fair wind.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, THOMAS LAKE master, will sail as above on SATURDAY MORNING. Intending shippers must complete their shipments by noon, on FRIDAY, so as to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS, and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—Will Sail THIS DAY.—The clipper schooner ZONE, C. C. BEER, master, will sail as above.
For passage only, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, 321, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The smart A1 schooner BUONAPARTE, Captain ROBB, is now fast loading at Russell's Wharf, and wanting only a few tons to complete her lading; will clear at the Customs on MONDAY.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—To clear THIS DAY.—The clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master, will clear at the Custom-house THIS DAY.
For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

BRIG, WILD WAVE.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel to be sent on board for captain's signature, before 12 THIS DAY. J. C. MALCOLM.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—For Passengers only.—The fine brig KATE, Captain WILES, having cleared at the Customs, has room for a few passengers, for which immediate application is necessary.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader KESTREL SMITH, master, will be ready to receive cargo for the above port at the Victoria Wharf, in a few days, and, having three-fourths of it already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—Will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW MORNING.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, F. RENNER, commander, has room for 10 tons light freight, and will sail TO-MORROW EVENING. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-lace.

FOR WELLINGTON, calling at NELSON, if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will have dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FRANCIS, for PORT COOPER, positively clears at the Customs THIS DAY. All shipments must be completed, entries passed, and bills of lading sent in for signature by NOON.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR OTAGO.—To clear TO-MORROW. The fine brig ROBERTINA, F. DAVIS, Commander, is now loading at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, and will clear TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete their engagements.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR OTAGO, with immediate dispatch.—The favourite trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, having been laid on at the special request of shippers, is now loading, at the Grafton Wharf. All shipments must be completed within a few days, and passages engaged, as the vessel will sail to her appointed time.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The newly coppered brig SWAN, having most of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 6th proximo. Can take several head of cattle. Her accommodation for passengers is unrivalled by any vessel in the trade.
For freight or passage early application to the undersigned is necessary.
LANE and CO., 24, Lower George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 8th January.—The American clipper ship AMARANTH, T. JONES, Esq., commander, will positively sail as above. Can take a few tons of light freight if engaged for early.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The barque BLORENGE will positively sail early in January. Immediate application is necessary to secure a passage.
Apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., George-street; or MERRITT and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

TO SHIPPERS of WOOL.—Under guarantee to arrive in time for the May sales.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper-ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 1000 tons register, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander, is now receiving wool at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay, and having already engaged, and now going on board upwards of 1400 bales, will be despatched not later than 25th January, thus ensuring arrival in ample time for the May sales.
Intending passengers and shippers are reminded of the extraordinary sailing qualities of this magnificent ship—her three last voyages were made in 86, 82, and 89 days.
The passenger accommodations are not surpassed by any vessels in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DUTHIE, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To sail in a few days, the GRANITE CITY, 800 tons, LEASK, commander, is now nearly full. First class passengers taken at £50 each. Wool received at Marsden's shed.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—LA HOGUE has disengaged one large after-cabin, and one side poop cabin, for which immediate application is necessary. Wool received at Marsden's wool shed. Will sail 14th January.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.
Two or three intermediate berths vacant.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years ship VIMEIRA, J. B. SWANSON, commander, is now fast filling up, and will sail between the 25th and 31st December. Has room for a few steerage passengers;
For terms of conveyance of wool, or freight, apply to the Commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and part of her light freight down, and engaged, will sail early in January. Her superior and comfortable accommodation are worthy the examination of intending passengers.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

RATES FOR POOP CABINS REDUCED to £60 and £50 each.—For LONDON.—Notice to Passengers.—The regular trader and first-class British clipper LIGHT OF THE AGE, 2100 tons, Captain S. BANES. This vessel is well-known as one of the finest ships employed in the trade between Sydney and London, and is noted not only for her remarkably fast-sailing qualities, but also for the superior accommodations she affords to first and second class cabin passengers. The cabins are fitted with every convenience, the saloons are light and well ventilated, and that for the accommodation of ladies is separate and distinct. The provisions, which are of the best quality, are supplied in the most liberal quantity; and she also carries a daily quantum of surgeon.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS for LIVERPOOL.—The magnificent clipper ship WHITE STAR, THOMAS C. KERR, commander, 2360 tons register, will be despatched from Hobson's Bay on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1859. As a passenger ship this splendid vessel is unsurpassed for comfort and speed. Her passages have been made with the greatest regularity, namely, in 75, 69, and 71 days respectively, and on her last voyage she ran 3267 miles in ten successive days—a performance never equalled by any ship afloat. A piano and library for saloon passengers are provided; as, also, all beds, bedding, &c. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage, and all other particulars, apply in Melbourne, to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO.; or, in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

FOR LONDON.—With dispatch.—The fine A1 13 years Aberdeen-built clipper ship LEICHHARDT, R. BARRETT, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The QUITO, A1 for 13 years, 500 tons register, J. D. HAWKINS, commander. The Quito is now a full ship and will sail on the 8th January. Excellent accommodation for a few intermediate passengers.
Apply to MACINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR WOOL and STEERAGE PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON.—Black Ball Line.—The fine A1, 13 years, clipper ship DAVID MACIVER, 858 tons, R. BAILLIE, Esq., commander, chartered under heavy demurrage to sail not later than the 10th January next, offers the best opportunity to wool shippers for the May sales. This vessel is fast filling up, and will take wool at a very low rate of freight. Has excellent accommodation for steerage passengers at £20 for each adult. Wool will be received at Marsden and Co.'s Wool Shed.
For freight or passage apply to MITCHELL and CO., Lower George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known and favourite first-class passenger ship SPEEDY, now under the command of Captain GEERE, will be shortly despatched. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and cabins should be early secured to prevent disappointment.
Apply to Captain GEERE, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The splendid A1 13 years ship NOURMAHAL, Captain L. C. BRAYLEY, will positively sail on the 8th January. One stern and two side cabins disengaged. She has still room for a few intermediate passengers. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Apply to Captain BRAYLEY, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

WANTED, TO CHARTER two Vessels from 50 to 80 tons burthen, to carry coals. Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons, HENRY NEATBY, commander, will sail for London on the 7th February, 1859.
For passage, apply to the commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, 529 tons register, G. E. LEADLEY, commander.
WILLIS MERRY, and CO.
Exchange, 22nd December.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship MARY PLEASANTS, 768 tons register, MOORE GILCHRIST, commander. Has great height between decks, is thoroughly ventilated, and a very eligible vessel for safe conveyance of stock.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
Exchange, 22nd December.

FOR FREIGHT, CHARTER, or SALE.—The A1 Hamburgh barque SYLPHIDE, Captain GARTNER. She has just discharged her cargo, in first-rate order.
For further particulars apply to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the A1 barque BONNIE DOON, 216 tons, now lying at Towns' Wharf. Well adapted for colonial trade, as she carries a large cargo in a small draught of water. Apply to R. TOWNS and

SHIP STAR OF PEACE, from London.—Consignees per above ship are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf, without delay. Any goods impeding such discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their expense and risk.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP LOCHIEL from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by the above named vessel, are requested to take notice that, unless the several amounts due for freight on the same are paid to the undersigned before 3 o'clock THIS DAY, the claims will be handed over to their solicitors for recovery.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., Agents.
Sydney, the 31st December, 1858.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting any of the crew of ship AZZAN, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting. ARTHUR HEAGAN.

PASSAGE to LONDON.—A Person who has taken an intermediate berth, in a first-class ship, for London, to sail in a few days, having paid half passage money, £12 10s., and being prevented from leaving so early, will dispose of the same for £10. Apply to Mr. H. L. BIRD, Circular Wharf.

PORT PHILLIP HEADS AGENCY: Established 1854.—W. H. FLOOD, Shipping and Commission Agent and Telegraph Reporter, begs to intimate to the merchants, &c., of Sydney, that he is prepared to execute all orders or commissions entrusted to his care for vessels, arriving or departing.
Charges:—When boat required...... £1 1 0
When no boat 0 10 6

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, at 8, Professor ANDERSON'S Extraordinary Performance. If you ask what wonders are wrought by a visit to the Wizard, the following rhythmical description may inform you:—

A DREAM OF THE LYCEUM.

(Another version of Planché's "Dream of Dr. Islins.")

I'm all of a flutter—I scarcely can utter
The thoughts of my brain that come flocking—come flocking.
A dream I've just had that's half driven me mad,
My reason and judgment all mocking—all mocking;
'Twas caused by the Wizard—it certainly is hard
That men of his stamp are permitted—permitted
To bother us thus—so to dumfounder us,
Who believed ourselves sharp and quick-witted—quick-witted.

I dreamt after seeing that wonderful being,
Who works all his wonders by magic—by magic,
Some dreams very strange—with a very wide range
'Midst the gay things of life and the tragic—the tragic.
I dreamt I saw Flora—(that child I adore her!)
Singing "Bonnie Dundee" to the people—the people.
Then, on St. James' Church, I beheld her to perch
And sing, "Cheer up, Sam!" on the steeple—the steeple.

I dreamt that Professor—that excellent guesser
Had found out my sweetheart, Maria—Maria;
And he and his SAMBO—they're ARCADES AMBO,
Had changed her into a sweetbriar—sweetbriar.
Then, I saw in my dream—and I uttered a scream,
That my arms had each changed to a carrot—a carrot;
The end of my nose became a moss rose,
And my chin was at once a poll parrot—poll parrot.

I dreamt New South Wales was all fenced-in with rails,
And the Queen had a palace at Bong Bong—at Bong Bong;
And a railway of glass, on which 'busses could pass,
Extended from Sydney to Hongkong—to Hongkong.
But it gave me great pain, to behold the Domain
All covered with filth and with mire—with mire;
The London police having got it on lease,
To make it the Thames' purifier—purifier.

I dreamt that the graces of great Ashfield races
Had "shut up" the Derby for ever—for ever;
And that the regatta of famed Parramatta
Had brought all the boats from Thames River—Thames River.
That Earl Illawarra, and Lord Yarra Yarra,
Enjoyed as old barons the cream here—the cream here
That Simmonds, the poet, as Rothschild did "go it,"
And Johnny Mungall was the premier—the premier.

I dreamt (so will you, if the wonders you view
At the pretty Lyceum in York-street—in York-street)
That you're once more at home, 'bout London to roam,
In the Strand, Piccadilly, or Cork-street—or Cork-street,
The wizard's command, and the wave of his wand,
Your spirits from sorrow will free 'em—will free 'em;
With heartfelt delight you'll remember the night
That you spent at the pretty Lyceum—Lyceum.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8. Doors open at 7.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT.—The Great Attraction.—Professor ANDERSON'S extraordinary Drama of Magic in his Fairy Palace of Bewilderment.
The particulars will shortly be advertised of Professor ANDERSON'S Great Conundrum Contest, or Tournament of Wit.
Dress circle and stalls, 4s.; pit and upper circle, 2s. Private boxes £2 2s. and £1 11s. 6d. Box office open daily from 11 till 5. Seats may be secured for every evening.

LYCEUM.—Another Day Performance, on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock, specially adapted for families and schools.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Juvenile Night,

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Children half-price.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Last

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—NIGHT

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Of the

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—PANTOMIME.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Pantomime first piece.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—PANTOMIME.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Fun! Fun! Fun!

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING.

R O Y A L

V I C T O R I A

T H E A T R E.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The performance will commence with the successful PANTOMIME, to conclude with the screaming farce of Mr. and Mrs. PETER WHITE. Doors open at seven, to commence quarter to eight. Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle 2s.; pit, 1s. Children, half price. Private boxes, to hold twelve persons, £1 1s.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—In rehearsal, THE WAITS.

THE WAITS. THE WAITS. THE WAITS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—Pyrmont Bridge Hotel.—Mrs. CURRY reminds her friends that her usual Monthly Ball and Refreshment will take place THIS EVENING.

NOTICE.—Mr. CROW'S splendid English Quadrille Band will perform, THIS EVENING, at the Criterion Club.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DAVID FRASER, from county Inverness.—Your brother JOHN'S address is Mr. JAMES STEER, Harvey's-buildings, Parramatta. If this should meet your eye, please write.

HENRY TREASURE.—If this should meet the eye of HENRY TREASURE, he will hear of his cousin, by addressing JOHN TREASURE, Beechworth Post Office.

MRS. FAGIN.—If this should meet her eye, is informed of the death of her husband, CHARLES FAGIN, on the 28th instant, at Picton. He was on his road from Yass to Sydney.

IF JOHN PARCHMENT, who has been living in Sydney for forty years and upwards, will apply to JAMES PARCHMENT, of Chelmsford, England, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. It is possible he may have gone by the name of Amos since he has been in Sydney. Any person giving satisfactory information respecting him to Mr. NEWCOMBE or Mr. HASLER, of Castlemaine, will be rewarded for their trouble by Mr. Parchment, of Chelmsford, England.

JAMES O'ROURKE.—If this should meet the eye of James O'Rourke, he can see his DAUGHTER by applying to Mr. JOHN BURROWS, 140, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

MR. ERNEST MULLER est prie de correspondre immediatement avec Mr. HALLER, 110, Flinders-lane West, Melbourne, qui lui fera parvenir une lettre tres importante, traitant d' affaires de famille.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and manager, Charles Poole.
HARLEQUIN AND LALLA ROOKH.
5200 persons have already witnessed this gorgeous pantomimic production!
Reasons why everybody should witness the Burlesque and Pantomime of Lalla Rookh:—Because it is a combination of the mirth-provoking pantomime with the brilliant and witty burlesque of Lalla Rookh.
Because the ingenuity, talent, perseverance, vocal and instrumental ability, with the evolutions of the female warriors, magnificent scenery, dresses, and decorations, and crowd of first-class artistes, is brought to bear upon this one production of Lalla Rookh.
Because, from the rise to the fall of the curtain, there is nothing but one series of songs, duetts, trios, quartettes, dances, marches, panoramas, puns, conundrums, with sayings and local hits and tricks in Lalla Rookh.
Because there is a perfect storm of approbation accompanied by frequent thunders of applause from the crowded auditory who have already witnessed Lalla Rookh.
Because the Pantomimic Artistes keep up a continual fire of fun after the achievement of Lalla Rookh.
Because it has been acknowledged to be the most perfect and gorgeous piece ever produced in this colony, is Lalla Rookh.
Because the crowds who retire after the performance for days after can only remember Lalla Rookh, and that the medical faculty recommend it for the hearty laugh everybody may enjoy who witness Lalla Rookh.
Therefore, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, grandfathers, grandmothers, and the public at large you should, without delay, witness Lalla Rookh.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—The Committee of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance having, by the kindness of Captain Williamson, had the Washington steamer placed at their disposal, intend making an excursion to one of those delightful, but neglected, spots in Middle Harbour, on MONDAY, January 3rd. A band will be provided, and every arrangement will be made by the committee to give their friends and the public a great fete. Hot water will be provided gratuitously; lemonade and sodawater can also be had. Visitors will please to understand that no intoxicating liquors will be allowed. Tickets, for the trip there and back, 2s. 6d.—children half-price—to be had at the following places: Crouch's Bazaar, 542, George-street; Mr. B. Mountcastle, 319, George-street; Mr. H. B. Lee, Band of Hope Office, Pitt-street; Mr. John Palser, 644, George-street; Mr. Pratt, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. H. P. Palser, 102, South Head Road; Whittell's Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street; Mr. Holdsworth, Circular Quay; or any of the Committee. Early application for tickets is necessary, as only a limited number will be issued. The steamer will leave the Circular Quay at half-past 9 sharp.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, JOHN GEORGE CATLEY, Hon. Secretaries.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—Trip to Middle Harbour, January 3rd.—Visitors will please procure their Tickets as soon as possible, so that the Committee may make the necessary arrangements, and to prevent parties being disappointed.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, JOHN GEORGE CATLEY, Honorary Secretaries.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—
PRESIDENT.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
TREASURER.
Mr. L. W. Hurford, No 191, Castlereagh-street.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Joseph Dyer, No 25, Macleay-street.
COMMITTEE.
Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Messrs. D. Dickson, M. Fitzpatrick, Rev. H. J. Hose, Messrs. H. R. Hurford, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, J. V. Lavers, W. Macdonnell, W. M'Donnell, J. Martin, F. L. S. Merewether, F. E. Sloper, Rev. G. H. Stanley, Messrs. F. M. Stokes, J. Waller, Rev. W. H. Walsh, Messrs. W. Wilkins, C. H. Woolcott.
This Society has been formed for the cultivation and practice of Vocal Music, and for the establishment of a school for instruction in part singing in Sydney. To this end the support of all persons competent to take part in Choral Music is earnestly invited, in order that an organised body of singers may be formed in Sydney capable of producing in their entirety the great works of the great masters of music. The rates of subscription fixed are as follow:—MEMBERS, who will have the privilege of admission for themselves and two lady friends to six concerts in the year, two guineas per annum. SUBSCRIBERS, with single admission to six concerts in the year one guinea, per annum. ASSOCIATES, or singing members, who by virtue of their assistance in the chorus will be admitted free, and will have the advantage of a weekly practice in part singing under a competent chorus master. The use of the School-room in Castlereagh-street has been granted by the Rev. R. Allwood for one evening in each week gratuitously. This Society relies for its support on the acknowledged advantages which the cultivation of the arts confers on a people, and also on the broad and liberal basis on which it is founded, the only qualification for membership being the possession of a respectable character.
Members', subscribers', and associates' names will be received by the treasurer, Mr. L. W. HURFORD, 191, Castlereagh-street; or by the secretary, Mr. J. DYER, No. 25, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

MADAME PARRELLY will have a Quadrille Party on SATURDAY, January the 1st. 103, Elizabeth-street North.

ROTUNDA, South Head Road.—Grand Fancy Ball, THIS EVENING. Tickets 2s. 6d each.

GRAND Plain and Fancy BALL, at the Rotunda, This New Year's Eve.

FANCY BALL, at the Rotunda, THIS EVENING. First-rate music. Tickets, 2s 6d each.

GOOD!—"What most interests us is that which affords the greatest excitement and delight." Good! Then try the Fancy Ball at the Rotunda, THIS EVENING. You will find it the ne plus ultra. Tickets, only 2s. 6d. Dancing at 9. Benefit of the M. C., Madame PECK.—N.B.—Fancy dresses for hire.

COOK'S RIVER INN.—Ball and Supper.—Mr. H. GEERING begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends to give a Ball and Supper on Friday night (New Year's Eve). Single tickets, 2s. 6d; double tickets, 4s. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock p.m.
H. GEERING, Cook's River.

CRICKET.—NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.—A MEETING of the Committee appointed to carry out the above Annual Match will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. Mort and Co., Pitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on business of importance, when all members are particularly requested to attend.
RICHARD DRIVER, Jun., Honorary Secretary.

GRAFTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In compliance with the twenty-seventh clause of the Deed of Settlement of this Company, the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1859, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.
By order of the Directors,
KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.
Wynyard-street, Sydney, 30th December, 1858.

NIGHT TRAINS.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—On New Year's Day a Special Train will
Leave Parramatta for Sydney, at 10 p.m., and
Leave Sydney for Parramatta, at 11 p.m.,
calling at all Stations. Return tickets will be issued as usual, available for the above trains.
By order of the Commissioner,
JOHN RAE, secretary.
Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 29th December, 1858.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with verbal and written delineations of character, given daily by Mrs. BEER, Practical Phrenologist, at her residence, No 37, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

PIANOFORTE-HARMONIUMS and the most popular Music, at MOSS', Hunter-street.

MID-DAY PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING, THIS DAY, Friday, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Brighton, Manly Beach.—Members of the Church of England, and others interested in the progress of religion, are respectfully informed that the Church erected at the above place will be opened on SUNDAY next, January 2nd, when Divine Service will be held, and a sermon preached, at half-past 4 in the afternoon, by the Rev. P. P. AGNEW. Sydney, 29th December.

AT Y CYMRY.—To the Welsh Inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity.—Divine Service will be conducted (D.V.) in the Welsh language, by the Rev. JOHN ROBERTS, a native of Carnarvon, formerly curate of Pwllheli, North Wales, in the Lecture-room, No. 14, Jamison-street, Sydney, on SABBATH next, 2nd January, 1859, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening, and will be continued in the same place, at the same hours, on succeeding Sabbaths, till further notice.

SAINT JOHN'S, DARLINGHURST.—A Sermon will be preached in the above church on SUNDAY MORNING next (2nd January, 1859), by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, in aid of the funds of the Church Society for the diocese.
GILBERT ELIOTT, M. H. STEPHEN, RICHARD JOHNSON, Churchwardens.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—The Churchwardens will be in attendance at the Church on WEDNESDAY next, from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., and from half-past 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of letting and re-letting the pews and sittings for the half-year commencing on the 1st January. In all cases the rent will be required in advance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Debating Class will meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Was the Sepoy Revolt attributable to British misrule?"

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Elocution Class.—The season for recitations having closed, the meetings will be discontinued until further notice. ALBERT J. YARRINGTON, honorary secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLASS.—The Annual Report will be received, and the election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year take place, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 7th of January. After which, if time permit, the following question will be discussed: "Is freedom of discussion beneficial?"

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mrs. CORA ANNA WEEKES begs to return her grateful thanks to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to her Lecture last evening. She would further intimate that she will shortly lecture on "The Female Artists and Writers of our Age;" when due precautions will be taken that no intoxicated and disorderly person shall be admitted free (on the plea of being a member of the Press) to annoy the audience.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. CORA WEEKES will shortly give a Lecture at Parramatta. Particulars hereafter.

HERALD NEWS AGENCY, 348 George-street.—The undersigned respectfully begs to apprise the subscribers to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in George and Pitt-streets, between Bathurst and Hunter streets, that he has been appointed by the proprietors Agent for that portion of the city, from 1st January, 1859, and is desirous of soliciting a continuance of their subscriptions to that journal, which he will supply at the same rate as hitherto, at the earliest possible hour in the morning.
Terms, in advance.

Per Quarter	... ...	£1 0 0
Month	... ...	0 7 0
Week...	... ...	0 1 9

EDWARD FORD.

A MAN to work in a Garden.—Wanted, for the neighbourhood of a country town, a Single Man, of good character, who can plough and knows something of gardening—a Scotchman preferred. Apply, between 5 and 6, at Mr. M. M. CAMPBELL'S, 239, Sussex-street South.

AN ENGLISH Cook, Plain Cooks, General Servants, for hire, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-st.

A YOUNG PERSON is desirous of Engaging with a family, to proceed to England. Good References. Address M. A. B., Golden Grove, near Calder House, South Sydney.

A YOUNG LADY, having time at her disposal, wishes to increase the number of her pupils for Music. Address H. J., care of Mr. Clark, stationer, George-street.

A SINGLE Young Man wants a Situation as Light Porter, to drive a horse and cart, or make himself otherwise useful. Salary not a primary object. Address J. S., Post Office, Parramatta.

ASPHALTE.—Wanted, a Man, accustomed to lay asphalte. Apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 178, Pitt-street.

A THOROUGHLY qualified Accountant who will be disengaged at the commencement of the year, is open to an engagement. First-class testimonials and Sydney references. Address T.S.R., HERALD Office.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family; she is capable of imparting a sound English education, with music, French, and the rudiments of German. Address Z. T., Post Office, Newtown.

A LADY, who teaches the French and Italian languages, music, drawing, &c., and can impart a thorough English education, has her time disengaged. Schools attended. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-st.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain a Situation, either as Housekeeper in a gentleman's family or in any other capacity not menial. Address D. C. D., HERALD Office. References exchanged.

CHILDREN wanted, to take charge of and instruct. Address D., North Shore.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANT.—Wanted, an experienced Hand. Good reference required. Benedict House, 98, Parramatta-street.

FLOUNCE SKIRT MAKERS WANTED. Apply at 181, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

GEELONG AND BALLAARAT RAILWAY.—Wanted, 200 Stonemasons. Constant employment, at current wages. Apply on the Works. EVANS, MERRY, and CO., contractors.

LOADING for Goulburn, Gundagai, and Bathurst. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

LOADING, for ORANGE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO'S, Clarence-street.

MANTLE-MAKERS.—Wanted first class Hands, 306, Castlereagh-street, between Park and Bathurst sts.

MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady requires a Re-engagement, English, Music, &c. Address B., Mr. Lusty, 620 Brickfield-hill.

ORGANIST.—The Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society having appointed a Vocal Music Teacher and Conductor, are ready to receive applications from gentlemen wishing to fill the situation of Organist to the Society. Full particulars as to the duties and emolument may be obtained on application to Mr JOSEPH DYER, secretary, corner of Hunter and Pitt streets. Applications to be sent in by 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, January 4, 1859.

PIANIST Wanted, for a small party, This Evening. Apply BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A thoroughly experienced Tutor, who receives a few boys for careful training and instruction in the several branches of a liberal education, has one or two vacancies. The highest references. Address SIGMA, care of Mr. Mackay, bookseller, Elizabeth-street South.

REQUIRED, in a quiet family in the suburbs, a sober Man, as General Servant. Apply to Mr. ALDIS, George-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—A Gentleman, of classical and mathematical attainments, is desirous of obtaining an Assistant Mastership in a school in Sydney or its vicinity. Address A. W., Mr. Pinhey's, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one good Hand; also a smart Youth. FAHEY'S Linen Hall, George-street.

TEAMS wanted for Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Burrowa. JOHN HUGHES, George and Market sts.

TEAMS Wanted for Queanbeyan and Bathurst. JOHN FRAZER, No. 95, York-street.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, to purchase a Boiler, of the Cornish principle, English or colonial made, of the following dimensions: 18 to 22 feet long, 6 feet shell, 3 feet flue, with mountings, complete; working pressure, 60 lbs. to square inch, if colonial made. Shortest time of delivery to be stated. Apply, by letter, stating lowest terms, to Mr. RICHARD COCK, care of Mr. Cohen, Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street, Sydney.

TO MERCHANTS.—The parents of a respectable and well educated Youth, aged fifteen, are desirous of placing him in a merchant's office. Salary no object for the first six months. Address B., HERALD Office.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Wanted to be known that they can obtain every description of ladders, barrows, and steps, at low prices, at PARKER'S Ladder, Barrow, and Step Manufactory, Riley-street, four doors from the South Head Road.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, One or two smart Men. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Young Man who can give good references. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for Windsor, a sober Man Cook. Apply to Mr. M'QUADE, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a Young Person, as Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. HARDLAND, 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply Steam Engine Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, by a Protestant Lady, recently arrived in the colony, a Situation as Governess. She is fully qualified to impart a sound English education, with French and music. The Southern district preferred; the highest references obtained by application to Mr. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, by a sober steady Man, with good references, a Situation, in an office or store—the country not objected to. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address M. C., Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, a Man or a Lad to attend to a horse. Apply from 9 to 11, at 20, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Sugar Boiler. None but a good hand need apply to W. J. CATES, Confectioner, Market.

WANTED, a stout Youth as Light Porter. Messrs. H. COHEN and CO., Monster Clothing Hall, 412, George-street.

WANTED, by a Single Mason, an Engagement in the country. Address C. G., 32, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Two General Servants. Apply to Mrs. SPARK, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Stockman. Apply to J. GIBLETT, Cook's Vale, Tuena.

WANTED, an active Girl about 16 to make herself generally useful. 48 William-street.

WANTED, to sell, Two Second-hand Dogcarts, a light Stanhope—four springs, and a superior Saddle Mare. Apply to W. G. LAMBERT, senior, York-street Livery Stables.

WANTED, a respectable Person as Seamstress at the Asylum for Destitute Children. Wages, £25 annum, with rations. Apply at the Asylum on any day except Saturday and Sunday, before Tuesday, 4th January.

WANTED, Kitchen Man or Under Cook. Reference required. Apply Cunningham's Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, at No. 248 Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

WANTED a Housemaid with good reference. Apply Cunningham's Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at the Kent Larder, 164 Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, for a family at Campbelltown. J. C. GLUE, Registry Office, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two Painters to do some work at the Liverpool Arms, George-street. Apply to Mr. D. O'RILEY, opposite Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Class Room, central. Terms moderate. Address 40, HERALD Office.

WANTED to Dispose of, Mahogany Expanding Leo Table. Apply 189, Riley-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Little Girl, to make herself useful. Mrs. NORRIS, 241, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDEZ, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Bricklayer, to do a small job. Apply to G. WATSON, George's Restaurant, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at General Washington, George-street.

WANTED, a Girl, about 16 or 17 years, in a small family. Apply 19, Liverpool-street, opposite Kent-st.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant. No. 2, College-street, corner of Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, in Newtown, or in the suburbs, a furnished Bed and Sitting Room, for a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet family where there are no other lodgers. W. A. C., 163, Kent-street.

WANTED, Married Couples, men used to horses, wives house servants. S. ASHLIN, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Purchase, a cargo of A. A. Company's Coals. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, one that can shoe. Apply to J. FLANDERS, corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets. Early application is necessary.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 14, as Nurse. Apply Three Crowns, Church-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. HALL, Ormonde House, Paddington.

WANTED, a first-rate Hand, for the Woollen Department of a Wholesale and Retail Drapery Establishment. None need apply if not fully competent for that department. Apply GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young English Woman, as General Servant, in a small family. 40, Burdekin-terrace.

WANTED, a good General Servant, Protestant, who can wash and iron. Mrs. NEALDS, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, THIS DAY.

WANTED, to purchase a Milk Cart, in good condition. Apply to J. RAILTON, 72, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, who can nurse and wash. Apply, after 10, 13, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a gentleman, for a few weeks, Furnished Apartments. The rooms must be spacious and airy, overlooking the Domain preferred. Address, by letter only, E. A., care of F. MADER, 269, George-street.

WANTED, at once, a thorough Servant, and a Kitchenmaid. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, General Servant, English. 157, Elizabeth-st., seven doors from Market-st. Between 9 and 12.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant. Apply at 77, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General Servant, who is a good laundress. 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, who understands plain cooking. Mrs. SPENCE, 696, George-street South.

WANTED, a Girl, to mind a child and make herself generally useful, an early application is required. Apply to ISAAC SOLOMAN, Lyceum Hotel, 80, York-street.

WANTED, a General Servant, to wash, iron, &c. Address Mr. TIER'S, baker, Holt-street, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Saddle and Harness Making. Apply to S. FORBES, No. 104, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply to Mrs. H. P. PALSER, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Person to take a family's washing. Mrs. BOULTON, Lindsay, Darling Point.

WANTED, Two Bakers. Apply to G. HAMILTON, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Slater, and Labourers. Apply to W. G. EVANS, builder, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid; good references will be required. Apply to SAMUEL D. GORDON, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Person, as Nursemaid, one accustomed to children. References required. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2, to Mrs. JAMES R. FAIRFAX, 189, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Shopman. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 559, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as General Servant. Apply to Mrs. BINNIE, Premier-terrace, William-st.

WANTED, to place an Infant, four months old, either to wet or dry nurse. Address, stating lowest terms, which must be moderate, to B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a practical Engineer and Saw Sharpener, for the East Gosford Saw Mill. Apply at the Brisbane Water Timber Yard, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, to take charge of young children—she must be a good needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, 3, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, Situations, for two active and intelligent Youths, ages 13 and 15. The elder writes a neat hand and is quick at accounts. Residence with their employers preferred. Address particulars J. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant who can wash and iron well. J. FITZPATRICK, 25, Erskine-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person to engage herself as Attendant on a family or an invalid going to England. Address A. B., at Mr. Hely's shoe mart, near Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a furnished Bedroom in Sydney, where there are no other lodgers or more than two or three in family. Address W. L., HERALD Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1492200

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE
TO 23RD OCTOBER.

By the Royal Charter, from Liverpool, we have news to the 23rd October. Besides the letters and papers received from our own correspondents, we are indebted to the kindness of Captain Cottier, of the London, for two or three metropolitan and provincial journals of the latest dates.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]
London, 22nd October, 1858.

Parliament was further prorogued on Tuesday, till Friday, the 19th of November. There was not a single member of the House of Commons present, and only three Peers. The Houses will meet in November, only to be prorogued to a more distant day.—The simple fact that Lord John Russell visited the Earl of Derby, at his seat at Knowsley, and dined with him there, is looked upon by sundry ultra-politicans as an event scarcely less strange and alarming than the visit of the comet. What! Lord John condescend to place his legs under the mahogany of his former political antagonist and eat his salt; the idea even is ridiculous, the event impossible. This is the language held by the out-and-out party men, who see nothing good except in that which belongs to their own school. To our mind, however, this little circumstance expresses a fine sense of chivalry, both in the guest and in the host. It is real courage to brave the world's wonder and disapproval, by tendering and accepting an invitation under such circumstances—to set aside those rotten conventionalities of society which are everywhere received as Mede and Persian law. It is no reason because men differ in opinion that they should shun each other's society. The progress of the age is gradually undermining such an absurd idea, and our leading public men now meet on many a neutral ground, and advocate together the cause of religion and social improvement. There can be no doubt, whatever, that the visit of Lord J. Russell and the Earl of Carlisle to Knowsley was unconnected with politics, and dictated solely by motives of personal friendship. —We are asked to believe a statement that Ministers have not only sketched out a plan of parliamentary reform, but have submitted it privately to some of their political friends, with a view of ascertaining their opinion upon it previously to embodying it in the form of a bill. The measure, if we are to credit the representations of those who pretend to be in the secret, is large and comprehensive. The county franchise is to be reduced to £12, and that in boroughs to £5. The right of electing members is to be given to various learned bodies, and, in addition to the ordinary franchise, the power of voting is to be conferred on all persons, whether householders or not, who pay a certain amount of direct taxes. Although it is by no means improbable that Ministers may have instituted inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the Conservative party on the question of reform so as to enable them to prepare a measure the least likely to provoke defection, we do not believe that they have gone so far as to frame such a scheme as the one just indicated. The first inkling we shall have of the promised bill will come from the mouth of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not from the lips of any *gobemouche* of the London clubs. The above scheme of reform certainly bases representation upon three separate and distinct qualifications—property, taxation, and education—a programme sufficiently broad to comprehend everything demanded by judicious reformers. It must, however, be taken *cum grano salis*. Lord Hardewicke—no mean authority—has come out in rather an alarming manner on the subject of our naval defences. At the annual dinner of the Western Cambridgeshire Agricultural Association, the other day, he exerted himself to dissipate the notion that Britannia is invincible on the sea. It is all a delusion. We have sailors but no ships—both in number and condition, the latter have been found, in his lordship's recent tour of inspection, utterly inadequate to maintain our maritime supremacy. Lord Hardwicke told the assembled farmers that he had been present at some experiments made on oak-built ships, plated with iron, and that a wrought-iron hull, four inches thick, broke every shot as if it were dust. This discovery, which his lordship attributed to the Emperor of the French, would create a revolution in naval architecture, and if, observed the Minister, we were to maintain our position as a leading naval power, we must expect to be asked by the Government for large sums for naval purposes.—There is every probability of the dispute between France and Portugal coming to a pacific solution by the submission of the latter power.—The Emperor Alexander II. proceeds steadily in the work of emancipating the serfs of Russia, notwithstanding the resistance of many of the nobles. The time contemplated for perfecting the work is twelve years.—It is stated that an Austrian force is about to enter Servia in order to disperse the national Parliament—no easy matter, since the Diet assembles in the open air, fully armed, and on horseback.

The sympathy in these times with great commercial delinquents in something scandalous. Sir John Dean Paul and Mr. Strahan, the ex-bankers, will shortly complete three years of the term of their imprisonment, and a memorial is in course of circulation by "influential houses," for their liberation. For this extraordinary proceeding, the following reason is assigned. A law which was passed last session provides that any person committing an offence such as that for which these rogues are suffering, shall only be liable to three years' imprisonment; and it is contended, therefore, that it would be unjust to adhere to a sentence pronounced according to the provisions of an Act under which they were convicted, and which was passed thirty years ago. Another reason is also assigned, viz, that the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland are allowed to go unpunished; though the case of some of the Royal British Bank directors seems to have been overlooked as a further precedent for mercy. It appears to us that all these things are but part and parcel of one great system of commercial morals, which looks upon such swindling as only a venial offence—an offence which being fenced round with a dozen sophistical reasons, comes in the end to be scarcely distinguishable as an offence at all—and which ultimately resolves itself into a misfortune rather than a fault. It may be that pressure from behind will be exerted in the case of Paul and Strahan, as it has been, only very recently, in the case of certain other culprits; but we cannot believe that justice or the public voice call for their liberation. There are too many difficulties in obtaining a conviction in these cases; there are too many colossal swindlers walking about England unchallenged, for the world to forego the small satisfaction of knowing that there is a punishment provided for these shameful delinquents, however great the obstacles which have to be surmounted in awarding it.—There has been a great metropolitan demonstration against Tractarian practices—"the candles, crosses, rood-screens, altars, and other meretricious trumpery," as Mr. Beal termed them, as well as the deeper abuse, the confessional. There are no great names associated with the gathering, but it was a powerful meeting; for those present were all select vestrymen and churchwardens, the men who have direct and immediate control over such proceedings.—It appears to be a settled thing that the Atlantic Telegraph is altogether useless, and that a new cable will have to be laid down. The chief directors of this unfortunate undertaking are together by the ears, and the papers are filled with long letters imputing blame to different parties. One writer avers that if the cable had been made of the best charcoal iron at £100 per mile, it would not have broken under a strain of 81 cwt., but a saving of £10 a mile had reduced the breaking strain to 62 cwt. Messrs. Newall and Co., who made a "bit" of the wire, 1500 miles, say their cable was made at £90 a mile, and bore a strain of 85 cwt., and that the additional cable required this year was made by Messrs. Glass and Elliott. The Atlantic Telegraph has, curiously enough, damaged Mr. Alderman Saloman's chance of election at Greenwich. The other day, when the alderman was presiding at the Guildhall, Lieutenant Higginson, R.N., applied for a summons against the Telegraph Company, and in the course of his application waxed warm, as a man may be expected to do who has sunk £1000 on a share in this unlucky speculation. The alderman was equally warm—having also his £1000 in the concern, and thought the company entitled to courteous consideration. The blunt seaman said he had been swindled. The alderman replied that if he talked in that way he would order him out of Court. The lieutenant declared that he was not to be brow-beaten, and the alderman ordered him to be put out. Next day, the lieutenant called again on the alderman, and the latter apologised. The lieutenant complained that the solicitors of the company were sitting on the bench, and an altercation again ensued, the magistrate once more threatening to have the officer removed, and refusing to issue a summons against the company. The lieutenant will have his revenge, for this display of temper will very likely turn the balance against the alderman at the Greenwich election.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Friday, October 22nd, 1858.

The most unfortunate fatality appears to attend steam communication between England and Australia. The last overland mail but one broke down, and all who did not send duplicate letters by ordinary conveyance have cause to repent their want of judgment. There is a continued disappointment and annoyance in the irregularity of the mail, but on the last occasion it was not occasioned by any lack of circumspection on the part of the P. and O. Company, or any one else, but from some damage to the vessel. Does not this unfortunate *contretemps* show the urgent necessity that exists for a second and independent line? That line must be via Panama. Even allowing that this route is some few days longer than the one via Suez and Ceylon, it is evident that it is at the same time a safety valve for the misfortunes and vicissitudes of the Suez line, and would prove a most important boon. The formation of British Columbia into a Crown colony must, however, tend materially to bring England and Australia nearer together, and the way will be via Panama.

The quarrel between France and Portugal is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, as any man could desire; but although France is peremptory, dictatorial, and warlike, there really is no reason to suppose she will proceed to extremities ere some friendly power intervenes to effect, if possible, a peaceful settlement.

There really is no other political news of consequence stirring. Politics have gone grouse shooting here, and on the Continent are as flat as ditchwater.

Commercial affairs are steadily progressing, and money is superabundant, with the rates of discount at 2 per cent. for best bills out of doors, whilst the Bank of England rate is 3 per cent. Caution is, however, everywhere exercised. There is no activity in trade at present apparent.

Mr. John Dawson, of Whitehaven, has failed.

The Funds are flat, in consequence of the difficulty between France and Portugal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(*Latest Despatches, by British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.*)

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, contain decrees conferring military medals, and nominations of *agents de change*.

It is generally expected in Paris that in a day or two the official journal will publish an article on the Mortara affair.

The provincial Press of France have taken up the Mortara case as warmly as the Paris journals. It is therefore inferred that the great body of the Catholic clergy in France do not share in the doctrine put forth by the *Univers*.

The receipts from telegraphs in France have increased from £21,680, in 1852, to £133,320 in 1857. The number of stations is only 171. The Paris receipts amount to £58,640, and the Marseilles receipts to [illegible],000.

The French Customs returns show a falling-off during the first nine months of this year of 1415 vessels inward, and a decrease of 319,542 tons. Departures from French ports present an augmentation of [illegible]320 in tonnage, and 2772 in vessels.

The decree of October 17th, 1855, which allowed wrought iron castings, nuts, bolts, and any objects in iron used in shipbuilding, to be admitted into France duty free for the space of three years, ceased to be in force on the 17th instant; the enactment has not been renewed. There still exists an exception to the general Customs law, viz., that rails, chairs, and other articles in iron intended for railways may be imported provisionally on a special permission given by the Minister of Public Works at an entrance duty of only 6f. for the 100 killogrammes. This duty is about one-[illegible] of the average.

Paris, Friday Night.—The Three per Cents. Rentes have again declined, and were last quoted at 72·88 money, and 72·95 for the account. There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to concede with the demands of France. That a serious revolution has broken out in the European provinces of Turkey, and that Austria will actively interfere.

Paris, October 21.—The *Constitutionnel*, of this evening, states that the Minister of the Interior, anxious to increase the facilities for international intercourse, has given orders to the Commissaries of Police at seaports and frontier towns to consider passports henceforward as a title to the aid of the authorities, and not a cause for delays, or a pretext for petty annoyances. The Minister is also occupied in considering whether, in order to facilitate foreign travel, it would not be well to allow sub-prefects on the frontiers to grant passports for abroad.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

M. de Pierres, who was charged with despatches for the French Minister at Lisbon, arrived in that city on Wednesday night, the 20th, and a conference was to take place on Thursday with the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

Two more French men-of-war have arrived in the Tagus. They entered simultaneously with her Majesty's steamships Victor Emmanuel and Racoon.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, October 21.—At one o'clock precisely the members of both Chambers assembled in a united sitting, and received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent a message, accompanied by legalised copies of the royal decree of the 7th instant, and of the proclamation of the Prince of Prussia of the 9th instant. In the message the Prince Regent requests the Landtag to acknowledge on their part the necessity of the Regency, already recognised by the King and the Prince Regent. The message concludes thus:—"After your acknowledgment of the said necessity we shall act according to Article 58 of the Constitution—(worauf von uns dem Artikel 58 der Verfassungsurkunde Genuege geschehen soll)."

The following is the text in full of the speech of the Prince Regent of Prussia on the opening of the Chambers:—

"I come among you under a deep and painful emotion, but also with full confidence. The serious illness under which, for more than a year, the King, our Gracious Master, has been suffering has not yet ceased by the impenetrable will of the Almighty Arbitrator of our destinies, despite the fervent prayers of his faithful people.

"Under these circumstances, and the physicians having deemed a prolonged sojourn abroad necessary, my Royal Brother decided to invite me to assume the Regency until the day when the grace of God will allow him again to exercise in person the Royal functions, which my prayers and desires—God is my witness—never cease to ask.

"I feel much gratified that the King, in his wisdom and in his solicitude for the welfare of his kingdom, has called upon me to assume the Regency. Conformable to the expression of that supreme will, and taking into consideration actual existing circumstances, and the prescriptions of the Constitution, I have taken upon myself the heavy load and the responsibility of the Regency, and I have the firm will to continue to perform what the Constitution and the laws exact from me.

"I expect no less from you, gentlemen. Special messages will submit to you in the sitting of the two united Chambers the documents relating to the Regency, and, on your request, every explanation which may be useful will be given to you.

"Gentlemen, the more serious the times are, in consequence of the illness of our King, the higher must we exalt the flag of Prussia by the conscientious fulfilment of our duty, and by remaining united by a bond of mutual confidence.

"I conclude this solemn act by that shout which formerly so joyously resounded through this Chamber—'Long live the King!'"

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg, of the 13th instant, announce the death of General Vrevskii, who has recently distinguished himself in the Caucasus, in his operations against Schamyl. He was mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack of the Aoul Kitouri on the 16th September.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes an order of the day from Prince Bariatinski, recalling the services of the deceased General, and pointing out his glorious death as an example to the Russian army.

SPAIN.

The following private telegrams have been received:—

"Madrid, October 21.—It appears decided that General Prim will command the expedition against the Moors of the Riff."

"Barcelona, October 20.—M. de Lesseps has been most warmly received here. A grand dinner is to be given him in the evening."

The Madrid journals of the 17th contain little news. A Royal decree accepts the resignation, from ill health, of General Cordova as member of the Consulting Junta of War. The Progressista electors of Madrid had begun to choose their candidates in the respective districts. M. Olozaga is one of them, and some intention was entertained of making Marshal Espartero another. The Espana had been again seized. A small Carlist band of three or four men, headed by a noted chief named Bordas, had appeared in the neighbourhood of Angles, near Girona; a detachment of the Civil Guard overtook and fired a volley at it, but none of the insurgents were hit, and all escaped.

GREECE.

King Otho arrived at Athens on October 15th. The Minister of the Interior had tendered his resignation on account of ill-health.

TURKEY.

Trieste, October 21st.—News from Constantinople has been received at Trieste and Marseilles to October 16th.

The Christians in Turkey and Austria refuse to acknowledge the frontier proposed for Montenegro, having put the Turks to flight and occupied the quarantine building of Salsrina.

The Sultan's firman for proceeding with the elections had been received at Bucharest.

The meeting of the National Assembly of Servia has adjourned till next May.

The first sitting of the Conferences, on the affairs of Montenegro, was held on the 14th instant. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has dined with the Russian and French ambassadors, Count Bounteneiff and M. de Thouvenel, and is expected to leave on the 19th. Kiamil Bey has arrived at Bucharest with the Firman of the elections. Assif Bey has arrived at Jassy with the Fikmann. The Skruptschina, or meeting of the national representatives, is adjourned till May.

MONTENEGRO.

Marseilles, October 21.—The news brought by the last mail, that the Montenegrins had put the Turks to flight, and occupied the Quarantine of Soutorina, is confirmed by the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 13th instant.

According to letters received from the Principalities, there was a rumour that Prince Danilo was marching against Grahovo.

Difficulties have arisen which have suspended the settlement of the Montenegrin frontiers. Turkey and Austria refuse the cession of the boundary near Godgoriza.

An explosion is imminent in Candia. The Albanian troops are exasperating the Christians.

The Turkish loan having been completed in England the exchange has fallen at Constantinople.

INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

An insurrection has broken out in several points of Bosnia; the insurgents are Christians. In one place fourteen Mussulmans were massacred. In another village several Mussulmans were put to death. The Pacha had marched to the scene of the insurrection with a large body of troops.

CIRCASSIA.

A Russian General has been killed while leading his men to an attack against the Circassians. An order of the day points to his glorious death as an example to the Russian army.

UNITED STATES.

By the screw steamer, City of Washington, which arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd of October, we have advices from America to the 9th.

The British war steamer Valorous, which attended the Agamemnon while laying the Atlantic cable, is hourly expected at New York, she being detained to convey Sir William Gore Ouseley to Central America, where he goes to attend to duties connected with his mission.

The Secretary of State has notified the New Granadian Minister of the determination of the United States government not to permit the obstruction of the Isthmus route to the Pacific on any consideration, neither will it allow of tonnage dues or a tax on the transportation of passengers and mails; and that in pursuance of this resolution vessels of war have been ordered to the isthmus. The right of New Granada to refuse the United States government a naval rendezvous and coaling station in the Bay of Panama is conceded by Mr. Cass, but he considers such a refusal as impolitic and illiberal; more especially as Spain at Mahon and Sardinia at Spezzia had granted similar privileges. The rumour that the United States were negotiating a secret treaty with Russia is said to be without foundation.

Mr. Reed, Minister to China, says in his official despatches, received at Washington on the 8th, that after he signed the treaty he made a provisional arrangement with the commissioner for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens arising out of the difficulties at Canton, by which portions of the duties at Shanghai, Fuh Chau, and Canton are to be appropriated to that end. He intended to visit during the summer months such of the ports of Japan as might be accessible, and return to the United States by way of Bombay in November or December next.

Judge Bowlin, Commissioner to Paraguay, and Commander Page, captain of the fleet on the Paraguay expedition, left Washington, on the afternoon of the 7th, for New York. Commodore Shubrick would receive his instructions immediately, and it was expected he would sail in the Sabine, carrying the commission, by the 13th.

The following is the last New York News respecting the Atlantic cable:—

"Trinity Bay, October 8, 1858.

"Peter Cooper, Esq., New York.

"There has been no change whatever in the electrical indications.

"De Santy."

An extraordinary case of counterfeiting the bills of the Turkish Bank has been discovered at New York. A Mrs. Sevesti arrived at Syra a short time since, on her way from Liverpool to Constantinople. Upon the examination of her trunks by the officer of the Customs, it was ascertained they had false bottoms, between which were concealed spurious notes on the Turkish Bank to an immense value. Steps were then taken to find out where the bills were printed, and the investigation finally resulted in tracing their manufacture to New York. The case was disposed of on the 8th. Mr. Harrison, who printed the bills for Madame Seventi, was honourably discharged after he had made his explanation of the facts of the case. Having no knowledge of the Turkish language, he supposed the matter he printed to be merely labels with Chinese characters upon them, and to be used in Eastern commerce. The plates and "caimes" were delivered up to the proper authorities by Mr. Harrison.

Snow has fallen in several portions of the Union. At Syracuse there was a slight fall on the 8th. At Hornell's-vill, New York, on the previous night, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of three inches. The storm commencing at the lakes extended east along the Erie Railroad as far as the Great Bend, and snow fell at almost all the intermediate places.

From St. Louis we learn that the Salt Lake Mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th ultimo, 21 days out. The Mormons were quiet and orderly at the time of departure. A violent snowstorm was encountered by the train west of Leranie. The Indians on the route were quiet.

Letters from the Pacific Waggon Expedition, dated Big Sandy, Oregon, September 7, say that Colonel Lander was pushing the work with all possible dispatch, with hopes of reaching Soda Springs before bad weather sets in. Two hundred miles of road were finished, and an additional force is now at work beyond Salt River. The expedition will winter at Laramie. The health of the expedition was good.

The Norwegian ship Catarina arrived at Quebec on the 3rd instant with 22 additional persons saved from the steamer Austria.

The presentation of the decree of the National Assembly of Venezuela, inviting General Paez to return to that republic, had taken place at New York. The general accepted the invitation, and would return with the commissioners.

A New Orleans telegraphic despatch says—"The steam-ship Orizaba, from Key West, found the British brig Esperanza drifting about in the Gulf, the captain dead, and all the crew sick with fever, and towed her into Apalachicola."

The deaths from fever at New Orleans on the 4th instant were 68, and for the week 380.

A Washington telegraphic despatch says the Collins' steamers had been tendered to Government for services in the expedition against Paraguay; with what result it is not stated.

Further details are given of the burning of the New York Crystal Palace. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars, and the insurance was only 50,000 dollars, effected to cover the losses of foreign exhibitors. The property had recently become the possession of the corporation of the city. Among the works of art destroyed was Kiss's famous statue of the Amazon and Marochetti's mammoth statue of Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says—General Jerez, after having apologised for the insulting conduct of the Nicaraguan Government to America with regard to the Bally negotiations and the Martinez manifesto, was formally received by the President, as minister from Nicaragua.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

(*From the Liverpool Northern Times, 23rd October.*)

An interesting *soirée* in connection with the Manchester Athenæum, took place on Thursday evening. The attendance included Lord John Russell, Judge Haliburton, Professor Aytoun, Sir James Brooke, William Brown, Esq., M.P., and a number of other celebrities. The chair was occupied by Lord Stanley, of Alderley. His remarks were not of much moment. He is of opinion that the Government ought not to advocate compulsory education, and that children should leave school as soon as their parents found that their labour was necessary for their support. The establishment of Mechanics' Institutes gave these young persons the opportunity of gaining knowledge, and it only wanted a proper system to be carried out, for every lad to avail himself of the chance of gaining information. Lord John Russell, in his remarks, alluded to the wide-spreading influence of newspapers. "But I find," says the noble lord, "some people are a good deal struck with the fact, first, that the newspapers are a great object of attraction, and next, that novels and works of that description are very much read. It has been my fortune to be in the country houses of persons who possessed of great fortunes, had magnificent libraries. But when I have found a party assembled in these houses of some twenty or five and twenty persons, I have always observed that the first object of attraction was the newspaper, and that the next object of attraction was a novel; and that out of the five-and-twenty, if there were five, who looked at other works, who studied history, or attended to works of science, it was as much as you could expect. One class, I believe, is very like another in this respect. And in examining lending libraries, such as there are in this town, I find that the result of the cursory examination I have made is, that in this society, of about 28,000 books taken out to read, there were about 17,000, or nearly 18,000 of novels, and about 10,000 of works of history, and of all other descriptions. I think that is a very creditable account. So far from being shocked at the quantity of novels that are read, I really do not wonder that men who have occupations that give them a great deal of care and anxiety, should resort to those delightful fictions which usually go by the name of novels, and that they should seek in those pages relaxation after their harassing employments." Lord John proceeded to give the audience some advice as to the branches of literature they should study, and concluded by stating that we must rely in a great part upon the ministers both of the Established Church and of the various denominations, in order to induce that greater conformity to Christian precepts which we ought all to desire. Judge Haliburton, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, expatiated upon the services rendered by the founders of the Athenæum to the cause of cheap literature and the promotion of sound knowledge among the people. It was both instructive and gratifying to see a Liberal statesman and a distinguished Tory politician and poet vying with each other in eulogy of the Manchester Athenæum and the Manchester Free Library, and uniting their recommendations to other towns to imitate the example.

The last mail from India brought an important document. It is an address of the Reform League of Calcutta, in favour of the conduct of Lord Ellenborough, and heartily commending his despatch against the confiscating policy of Lord Canning.

Mr. Headlam and Mr. Ridley have addressed their Newcastle constituents. The first spoke in very general terms of the kind of Reform Bill which the Government ought to introduce; the last thought it best to give no pledge whatever on the subject.

Our Paris advices are to the effect that the Minister of the Interior seems at last to have resolved to remove from the French nation that reproach of inhospitality which the new passport regulations have drawn upon it. It is not yet said in what exact way the Minister will make good his intention, which the *Constitutionnel* announces, of preventing passports being made a "cause of delay and pretext for petty vexations" instead of protecting the bearer against them, but the announcement shows that something effective is intended. The Council of State sat on Thursday, for the first time since the vacation, M. Baroche in the chair. It is believed that several important bills, and amongst them one for endowing a new creation of nobles, and another (proposed by the Senate) for establishing a rural code, will be immediately discussed.

It is stated that a difference between Piedmont and Naples, relative to the capture of a Neapolitan vessel in the Sardinian waters, has been satisfactorily arranged, thanks to the friendly and unofficial intervention of the French Government.

Telegraphic intelligence from the east of Europe announces the first sitting of the Constantinople conferences on the Montenegrin affair. It also confirms the rumour, brought by the last mail, of the Turks having been beaten and put to flight by the Black mountaineers; and there is a rumour of Prince Danilo marching against Grahovo. Serious complications may arise out of this conflict. Another explosion is imminent in Candia, and in Albania the Turkish troops are exasperating the Christian population.

Count de la Rochefoucauld, an *attaché* to the French embassy at Rome, has just arrived in Paris, and some think that he has brought despatches on the subject of the abduction of the Jewish child Mortara. A French translation of the Pope's apology for this atrocious act is now printing in Paris, and will shortly appear.

A message has been published, received at Valentia through the Atlantic Telegraph, from Newfoundland. That message was simply the words "Daniell's now in circuit." In transmitting this message to the newspapers, the secretary, Mr. George Saward, says:—"It would appear that by the application of extraordinary and peculiar battery power at Newfoundland, in accordance with the instructions of Professor Thomson, of Glasgow (one of the directors of the company), it has been possible to convey, even through the defective cable, the few words recorded by Mr. Bartholomew in his message to me this morning. This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is not at present absolutely clear that any except the most extraordinary and (to the cable) dangerous efforts can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working."

The *Morning Advertiser*, mourns over "the present deplorable condition of the Church of England,"—asserts that "the State is virtually endowing Popery, inasmuch as the majority of the livings in the Establishment are held by persons who are more or less deeply tainted by the leprosy of Puseyism, which is synonymous with Popery," and contends that a Free Church of England is manifestly the great want of the time.

Accounts received from the frontiers of Russia, dated the 12th instant, inform us that the disturbances which have taken place in the eastern provinces of Russia are more serious than they were stated to be. Several peasants from the German provinces on the Baltic have been transported to Siberia. A traveller, arrived from the southern provinces of Russia, states that the insurrection of the peasants there has assumed a serious character. The Emperor Alexander shows himself every day more determined to carry out his plans of reform. Some of the nobility are raising difficulties in his way. Their conduct, it is feared, will increase the agitation which prevails.

It seems now to be fully recognised in Paris that the French Government was imposed on in the matter of the Tetuan outrage. No consul of any power has been murdered in Morocco. The Emperor is said to have laughed heartily at being the victim of such a *canard*.

It is stated in Austrian diplomatic circles that the French Government refused to permit England to act as either arbitrator or mediator between France and Portugal. The conduct of the French Government in the affair of the Charles Georges has been severely animadverted on in Vienna.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, the last India mail brings important details as to the development of Muscovite power at the mouth of the Amoor. Before it disembogues into the gulf of Nicolajew, this mighty stream approaches the sea by a bend so as to be only sixty versts or forty miles from the gulf of Castries, and to obviate the banks of sand at its junction with the ocean, the Russian engineers propose a railway from the admirable roadstead last named. The name is French, and was given to this part of the coast by the celebrated navigator, La Perouse, whose fate, involved in mystery, occupied Europe at the close of last century. Castries was then French Minister de Marine. The exploring steam frigate America, by the report of its Russian captain, found a still more serviceable bay further south, opposite the Japanese island of Matzmai, and no similar craft had ever been seen in those waters.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the distinguished tragedian, was yesterday presented with a piece of plate, by a number of his admirers, before his departure for America.

The Bank Returns for the week are not so satisfactory as last week. There is a decrease of £230,431 in the bullion, and of £495,195 in the reserve of notes.

THE THEORY OF WAR.

(*From the Times, 22nd October.*)

The theory of war has always naturally resolved itself into the two rival branches of attack and defence, the relative resources of which have been constantly varying. Until the discovery of gunpowder the superiority may be said to have rested usually with the defence, nor were strong places often reduced except through treachery, stratagem, or famine. The introduction of artillery into military tactics reversed these conditions, and gave a general superiority to the attack, except in cases of unusual character. Up to a very recent period the utmost expected of a fortress was that it should enable a small body of men to detain and occupy a larger body of men for a certain finite time. Beyond this little or no reliance was placed on ordinary fortifications, and it was accepted as a law that after a given number of days the resources of the garrison must come to an end. Of late years the superiority of the defence has been once more maintained, with what truth as regards purely land operations it may be hard to say, but certainly with considerable show of reason as regards shore forts and shipping. Although the broadside of a man-of-war constitutes one of the most formidable batteries known, and although threedeckers could be brought against a fort in far greater strength than land artillery against a fortified town, the difference of material is supposed to be fatal, and it is questioned if wooden vessels can ever hold out long enough against the enemy's shot to succeed in battering down stone walls. Such, at least, was the persuasion generally entertained in the late war, and the experiment tried at Sebastopol gave a partial confirmation to the belief. Just at this moment, however, the principles of defence have been applied in a manner entirely novel to naval tactics. Hitherto, war afloat has been distinguished from war ashore by its exclusive dependence on the principles of attack. Two ships attacked each other like two tigers or two buffaloes, nor could the weaker protect itself against the stronger by any resource but that of flight. Excepting the artifices by which ancient galleys were occasionally guarded against the strokes of her antagonists' prows, there has been no attempt made to adapt defensive fortification to floating vessels. All that a ship did was to return blow for blow, to manœuvre for advantage of position, and endeavour to sink her enemy before the enemy sunk her.

The question now raised is whether a ship, though still left buoyant enough to float and steam, cannot be so protected as to defy the shot of a hostile battery, either afloat or ashore. The theory received a certain practical application during the Crimean war, at the attack upon the forts of Kinburn; but it has since been revived with greater expectations, and is not only regarded with favour by the Emperor of the French, but has been taken into serious consideration by our own naval authorities. Lord Hardwicke, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to respect, spoke the other day as if he was all but convinced of the success of the new principle, informing his audience that he had himself seen a wrought-iron panel on a ship's side resist the fire of heavy guns for hours together, and it is evident that if a ship could for this length of time be preserved from injury herself she could penetrate into any harbour in the world, and employ her own batteries in knocking down all before her. Obviously, therefore, if the principle in question could be really established the tactics of modern warfare, as regards naval engagements and coast defences, would be completely revolutionized. The powers of attack possessed by ships would be in some respects diminished, for, as Lord Hardwicke remarked, they could not carry their iron sides and their broadsides together. They would have to be cut down into low floating batteries, but they might be armed with a few very heavy pieces, and these, worked with complete impunity, would silence any antagonist in time.

It happens, however, that the theory has been once more disturbed even before the new principle could be said to have fairly prevailed. The defence made a stride, no doubt, but the attack has already overtaken it. It is perfectly true that in the experiments conducted at one of our ports the resisting power of iron was proved as aforesaid, and it is also proved that these iron-side vessels can be built to float with at least as much safety as an old 10 gun brig. All that was needed for the establishment of the new device was that the powers of artillery should remain stationary; but this will not be the case. Everybody knows how the old musket has been superseded by a rifle doing execution with infinitely greater certainty at a far greater distance, and what has been done with small arms can be done with cannon. Nay, the fact is already accomplished, for the other day, after the iron sided target had baffled the powers of ordinary artillery, it occurred to some one to try the capacity of a Government gun rifled by Mr. Whitworth. The result was declared in an instant, for the new cannon slapped her shot through the iron plate as if it had been so much gingerbread, and ruined the theory of impregnable floating batteries for some time to come.

We need not, therefore, be in any desperate hurry to break up our three-deckers, and build a fleet of iron-sides. How far Mr. Whitworth's cannon may be applicable to everyday service we cannot tell; the "authorities" had better give him an opportunity of applying his invention to practical purposes; but what has been done once may evidently be done again, and, if this experiment has been correctly reported, something stronger than iron armour must be found before a ship can reckon on resisting cannon shot. The occurrence, however, is in another way deeply instructive. To get the advantage of rifled cannon we must possess rifled cannon, and the acquisition has yet to be made. The gun which smashed the ship's cuirass at Portsmouth was merely an old Government piece, for, by some complications of apathy, ignorance, jealousy, or caprice, we have never yet carried out the principle which has been so victoriously established, and applied to cannon those improvements which have trebled the powers of the musket. Rifled cannon, if they can be made practically available, would not only protect our coast defences against floating batteries, but would revolutionise the whole service of field artillery. The weight of guns might be greatly diminished while their range was greatly increased, and such a change would exert an extraordinary effect upon the movements of an army. In India especially there is no saying what might not be economized in carriage and transport if these reforms could be effectually introduced. Be it observed, too, that unless our artillery is put in this way of progress it will soon be of no use at all. Rajahs and Begums have no arsenals, fortunately for us, furnished with modern arms, nor sharpshooters among their retainers instructed in the new arts of musketry. Lord Clyde, therefore, could push his guns to the front and clear the way for his infantry with perfect judgment and success; but European armies now possess marksmen who at 1400 yards' distance could pick off every artilleryman at his piece, and silence the best battery ever yet brought upon a field. We do not forget that in so far as rifled cannon could be said to have been tried at Sebastopol they were not thought successful, but the same was the case for a long time with the rifled musket. The theory was well known generations ago, though the rifle as the ordinary soldier's weapon, is but a year or two old. It seems to stand to reason that what has been accomplished with the musket can be accomplished with cannon too, and it would be suicidal folly to overlook such a resource. Even if these guns should not be valuable for range, they must be valuable for force or propulsion as this trial of strength with the ironsided ship sufficiently shows. The attack will be more than a match for the defence if we do but avail ourselves of our full power of aggression. In such matters we cannot be left behind. Perhaps some economist or philosopher will ask, what is to be the end of these incessant discoveries in the art of mutual destruction? Why, perhaps, the disuse of the art altogether. As fighting acquires more and more fatality people may be somewhat less ready to fight, and, at any rate, if the old race between attack and defence is maintained in speculation only instead of practice, it will be a great point gained. If an invention of floating batteries can be extinguished by an invention of rifled cannon, the process is about as cheap an expression of international rivalry as we can expect on this side of the millennium.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(*From the papers to 23rd October.*)

The Duke of Newcastle has been for several days suffering from an attack of the smallpox, at Clumber.

The death of Sir Edward Butler, Conservative candidate for Southampton at the last election, is announced.

At the meeting of the Army Clothing Commissioners, on the 22nd, Mr. Turner, M.P., one of the commissioners, stated that the War Office had consented to place all the Weedon books and accounts on which Commissary-General Adams and his staff had been employed in the hands of Mr. Jay, of the firm of Quilter, Bell, and Jay, public accountants. He hoped that by the commencement of next year the accounts would be unravelled.

The Army.—War Office, October 22nd.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Colonel Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of major-general in the army in consideration of his services in the command of a division at the capture of Lucknow, and subsequently in the command of the Azimghur field force.

East India Company.—On Thursday, the 21st, a general court of the proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of three directors in the room of Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Russell Ellice, and Mr. Henry Thoby, who have become disqualified by election to seats in the new Indian Council. Three candidates presented themselves, and as a matter of form the ballot must be kept open until six o'clock in the evening, when, in the absence of opposition, Mr. W. H. Chichley Plowden, Major Moore, and Mr. W. Dent will be declared duly elected. The duties of directors will henceforth consist simply in the supervision of the capital, stock, and the payment of dividends.

American Annexation.—The *Morning Post* states that negotiations which Mr. Pierce failed to complete have been resumed by Mr. Buchanan, the President of the United States, with the Chief of the Republic of St. Domingo, for the cession of the bay of Samana, at the eastern end of the island. Our contemporary says "that this port could easily be converted into a second Sebastopol, which would give its possessors the command of the neighbouring seas. The pretext alleged by Mr. Pierce was that he wished to obtain a coal depot for the accommodation of United States men-of-war." The *Post* contends that this would be a preliminary to the annexation of the island, and calls upon the English Government to stop the present negotiation.

The Alleged Deserter to the Russians.—Private Thomas Tole, 7th Royal Fusiliers, appeared on Tuesday, the 19th, in the General Court-martial room, at Chatham, to take his trial on a charge of deserting to the enemy when he was before Sebastopol, about the 14th of January, 1855. From some cause, which did not transpire, the prisoner was not tried. It is understood that there is no evidence to prove that Tole deserted at all. It can be proved that he left the camp, which was on the right attack, in front of the redoubt, one morning between nine and ten o'clock, about the 14th or 15th of January, 1855, with a comrade, named Moore, for the purpose of getting some fuel to cook with, and they proceeded to the ravine under the heights of Inkermann, and neither of them came back again, but they were seen, as prisoners-of-war, in Sebastopol, by some prisoners of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers. Afterwards, Tole, with others, were sent to St. Petersburg, and upon an exchange of prisoners which took place, Tole refused to be so exchanged. The prisoner was sent back to the guard-room to await the result of the opinion at the Horse Guards, and the course to be pursued against him by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Mayor of Melbourne.—Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, gave a dinner to the Mayor of Melbourne, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on the 19th. About two hundred gentlemen were invited to meet his worship's guest; amongst them were the members of the town council and a number of merchants and manufacturers interested in the Australian trade.

The Great Eastern.—On Wednesday, the 20th instant, it was finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, there being only three dissentients, that the original company should be dissolved, and a new company formed; it being also agreed that the cost of building and launching the Leviathan, £640,000, should in the new company be reduced one-half.

Late accounts from Mexico state that the Liberalists were forming an army at Vera Cruz. General Vidaurri was at Potosi on the 13th ultimo. Miramon had declined fighting.

Our advices from Venezuela are dated at Laguayra, on the 7th of September. General Monagas and J. Guiteres left that port on the 31st of August, in compliance with the decrees of exile pronounced against them by General Castro, and the convention entered into by the Venezuelan Government with the Ministers of England and France.

Court-Martial on Three French Officers.—Three French officers of rank have been brought to a court-martial in Africa, for embezzlement. The following particulars of this serious affair appear in the Paris newspapers:—"A great sensation has been caused in French military circles by the trial before a military tribunal, sitting at Blidah, in Algeria, of three officers, Chef d'Escadron S——, Captain A——, and Captain M——, who were successively paymasters of the 1st Spahis, for having embezzled 88,168 francs, the property of the government. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoners, as paymasters, had the disposal of considerable funds for the purchase of forage, and that they appropriated portions of them, disguising their frauds by false accounts. The frauds extended over six years, and amounted altogether, as near as could be made out, to 14,094 francs by the Chief d'Escadron, 28,007 francs by Captain A——, and 46,112 francs by Captain M——; but though they had all committed exactly the same sort of fraud, they had not, it appeared, acted in common, though each knew of the frauds of the others, and was to a certain extent responsible for them. It was by accident that the embezzlements were discovered. In addition to the 88,168 francs brought home to the three accused, a deficit of 15,000 francs was found to exist, but it could not be precisely ascertained by which of them it was occasioned. After hearing counsel for the prisoners, the tribunal declared all three guilty, and condemned S—— to dismissal from the army and three years' imprisonment; M—— to dismissal and four years' imprisonment; and A—— to military degradation and five years' hard labour. The S—— was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and M—— a knight, and both were declared to have forfeited their decorations."

The Comparative Distance of the Nearest Fixed Star.—A correspondent of one of the London papers says:—As the comet is parting company with us I think the following statement will afford the public whose minds are not familiar with astronomical distances a pretty good idea thereof. If the earth's distance from the sun, 95 millions of miles, is represented by a space of 1 inch; Jupiter's, 490 millions of miles, by 5 inches; Saturn's, 906 millions of miles, by 9 inches; Uranus's, 1800 millions of miles, by 18 inches; and Neptune's, 2900 millions of miles, by 29 inches; the diameter of the longer eclipse of the orbit of Donati's comet, whose period is said to be 2495 years, and distant 35,100 millions of miles, will be represented by a space of 368 inches. Then the distance of the nearest fixed star, which is at least 35 billions of miles distant, will be represented by a space of 368,000 inches, or 5 7-9th miles; which is 1000 times that of the comet when farthest off, or 12,689 times the distance of the planet Neptune from the sun, the most distant yet discovered belonging to the solar system, and which occupies 164½ years in its orbit.

The Mayor of Strasburg has ordered that all noisy occupations, such as those of blacksmith, farrier, locksmith, brazier, &c., shall only be exercised in closed shops, and not before five in the morning or later than eight at night.

Lord John Russell at Manchester.—Lord John Russell left Knowsley on the 20th for Manchester. Next day his Lordship presided at the Athenæum grand soirée in the *Free* Trade Hall, where he was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech his Lordship defended novel reading, deprecating the disparagement of English institutions, expressed his confidence in them, and paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P.

Reported Marriage of the Earl of Cardigan.—Considerable excitement was caused some months since in the fashionable world, by the elopement of a noble earl, of Crimean celebrity, with a young lady of much personal attraction and good connections and family. The destination of the parties was Gibraltar, where they stayed for a short time, and whence they proceeded, in his lordship's yacht to Cadiz. Since the departure of the noble earl from England, the death of his countess has taken place, an event which, however melancholy in itself, has enabled him to repair the wrong he had inflicted on Miss ——, since it has now transpired that, on receiving intelligence of his marital bereavement, he lost no time in making her his wife. The readers of the *Court Circular* will have no difficulty in identifying the nobleman alluded to with the Earl of Cardigan.—*Court Circular*.

Lord Shaftesbury at Leeds.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Leeds Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, said that few things could be more encouraging than to go from one great city to another as he had done, and to witness in each and all of them the great efforts that were making for the advancement of their Master's glory. He had been in Liverpool, and had rejoiced to see there a noble spirit pervading the town—certainly far less than he could have desired in a town of such vast magnitude and of such boundless resources, but they must compare the present state of things with that which existed twenty-five years before, and when they saw the great progress that had been made, they might hope it would go on to higher and higher degrees of perfection.

Lord Brougham.—"Senex," the venerable correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, supplies the following notices:—In a late number of the *Court Journal* there is the following passage:—"A friend of ours, who had occasionally to see Lord Brougham in the course of the present year, was told from his own lips that he really did not know whether he was born in 1778 or 1779. 'If my sister had been alive,' said his lordship, 'she could have told me; but she died a few months ago, and I forgot to ask her.'" It has generally been said that Lord Brougham was born in 1778, and in the list of the House of Peers, in our almanacs, it is there stated that his birth was in 1778; but from the following notice it will be seen that his lordship could not have been born in 1778 unless he is a seven months' child:—"*Scot's Magazine* 1778, May 25.—Married, at Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, Esq., younger, of Brougham Hall, to Miss Eleonora Syme, only daughter of the deceased Mr. Syme, late minister at Alloa." I may mention, as an

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... Brougham attended carefully to ... great matters, that shortly before he became Lord Chancellor, and while he was plain Henry Brougham of the House of Commons, I had occasion to write to him. He answered my letter immediately; but he said that the enclosures in my said letter made it of greater weight than what would go free to a member of the Commons, and that it had cost him 5s. of postage. He added, however, that he had divided his answer to me in two packages, by which I would receive my papers back free of postage. How few M.P.'s would have thought of such trifles in their correspondence. It was a singular mark of politeness.

THE MAIL STEAM PACKET LINES.—The present government mail subsidy received by the Peninsular and Oriental Company is £244,200 a-year. It is expected that the sum which the company will receive for carrying the Australian mails, will augment their subsidy to something like £430,000 a year. Hitherto the Royal Mail Company have had the honour of being the largest receivers of mail subsidy, they having for some years been getting £270,000 a-year. The following is a comparative statement of the distance, stoppages, time allowed, and average speed, including stoppages, at which the mails are conveyed on some of the longest ocean mail lines. The distance of the mail route between Southampton and Buenos Ayres is 6411 miles. There are six stoppages on that line, the time allowed is 37 days, and the average speed at which the mail is conveyed is 7½ miles an hour. The distance between Tampico and Southampton is 5668 miles, the stoppages are three, the time allowed 27 days, and the average speed 8½ miles an hour. The distance between Hongkong and Southampton is 9624 miles, the stoppages eight, the time allowed 51 days, and the average speed 7¾ miles an hour. The distance between New York and Liverpool is 3000 miles, there are no stoppages, the time allowed is fourteen days, and the average speed is 14 miles an hour. According to the new Australian contract the distance between Southampton and Sydney is 12,673 miles, the stoppages are nine, the time allowed 51 days, and the average speed 9¼ miles an hour. According to the late Australian contract the distance was 12,573 miles, the stoppages seven, the time allowed 58 days, and the average speed nine miles an hour. When the Australian mails went via Singapore, the distance was 12,887 miles, the stoppages twelve, the time allowed 66 days, and the average speed 8½ miles an hour.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

LORD WODEHOUSE ON NON-PARTY POLITICS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Lord Wodehouse delivered a speech at the North Walsham Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, the 19th, in which he said that he thought the aspects of the times were very favourable, and that he did not regret the rupture of the old party landmarks, and the fusion of hitherto opposing political sections. He thought that the country would be tolerably well governed under either Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston; but admitted that he knew very little about the domestic affairs of the nation. Diplomacy is what the late ambassador to Russia conceives to be his *forte*. He declares that his profession is not so dishonest as men have asserted; and that diplomacy has few mysteries. Yet he confesses that it is necessary to watch the course of foreign affairs with a keen eye, for their maladministration may involve this country in serious mischief and loss. He gave a variety of proofs that Russia is making rapid development of her internal resources. It was undoubtedly (he said) a great and growing country, whose hostility might be dangerous, and whose friendship might be valuable. On his arrival in Russia he found there prevailed towards England a deep-seated hostility, on account of the part we had taken against her. This hostility was very generally expressed, although, in his presence, in a civil and courteous manner; but he thought that the feeling had of late been materially diminished. The hostility did not arise from the fear that Russia was conquered, for she had been no more conquered than we were, although undoubtedly she got the worst of it, as she admitted; it was only a natural feeling of resentment, which was now being greatly diminished. The attention of the Russians was now fixed on internal affairs, and so great were the improvements going on, so radical were the reforms in which the Russian Government had embarked, that we might fairly calculate that they would be desirous that the peace of Europe should be kept at least for many years to come. Many Russians had said to him that it must be the desire of every man of sense that peace should continue at least for the present; and certainly when it was remembered that they had embarked in such works as the emancipation of the serfs, the construction of 5000 or 6000 miles of railway, the reformation of their courts of justice, and making free the Press, towards which a considerable step had already been taken, it must be obvious that every sensible man could not but wish that this country should enjoy a considerable term of peace. At the same time, Russia, being a great and important country, would be enabled to throw considerable weight into the scale whenever circumstances might require it. As to the rest of the world, he thought it might be expected that peace would continue; and after the turmoil and disturbances which had prevailed throughout Europe during the last three or four years, every one must feel satisfaction in observing how things were settling down.

PARISIAN AND LONDON LIFE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, finding very little political news to relate and discuss, turns his attention to social topics, and in a letter in that journal lately exhibits the contrasts between certain features of Parisian and London life. After describing some of the outward or apparent advantages consequent upon the recognition and regulation of what is called the great social evil, the writer says:—"The question seems to be—Can the French system be adopted in England in any modified form so as to secure outward decency, and at the same time impose sanitary good results? The question is surely worth consideration." The other facts stated are interesting, and his suggestions are unique. He states that the poor in France are more sober and frugal than the same class in England. This may in some degree, but not altogether, be attributed to difference of climate. After making due allowance for this cause, he thinks we must search among other influences for the remaining explanation. "In France," he says, "the poorer classes are provided with cheap amusements. They have cheap theatres, cheap dancing places, and cheap concerts. But we who live abroad, when returning to England, find very few amusements for the poor man in that country, and too many glittering gin shops." He then follows up the reasoning of the Liverpool conference with an original idea. "A lecturer now-a-days," he says, "must have his 'illustrations.' The eye must be addressed as well as the understanding to impart lessons of morality or knowledge. Now, supposing the romances of the *London Journal* were put on the stage, and the poor man could see them acted for one penny, would it not keep many out of the public-houses? Charitable societies might supply the funds for additional expenditure, and thus secure the representation of such dramas as would instruct and improve. And why not have a penny concert-room?—a penny dancing saloon?" We leave the idea of pictorial moral discourses to the consideration of the parties to whom it is addressed; but we may mention that penny concerts have been very successfully carried out by Mr. Livesey, of Preston, in the Temperance-hall of that town, and we believe that the example has been followed by the teetotallers in some parts of the neighbourhood.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE SENIOR MATHEWS.—Mathews, the mimic, could effect so extraordinary a change in the appearance and expression of his face, by simply tying the tip of his nose with a piece of catgut, that he has frequently taken leave, as if for the evening, of company, amongst whom were some of his most intimate friends, and returned to them some time afterwards, so transformed, that not one of them has recognised him. He once indulged in this frolic in a manner as whimsical as it was remarkable. He was dining with an acquaintance, Mr. A——, a respectable pawnbroker in the Strand. In the course of the dinner, Mr. A—— was summoned to the shop below, upon some business of sufficient importance to require his personal attention. Presently Mathews snatched a couple of spoons from the table, quitted the room, disguised his face in the manner described, put on his hat, left the house by the private door, and entering the shop, offered to his friend himself the two spoons in pledge; having received the sum he demanded, and a duplicate, he re-entered the house and quietly resumed his seat amongst the company. Upon the return of Mr. A——, to his utter amazement, Mathews placed before him the duplicate and money which, but a few minutes before, his entertainer had given him for his own property.—*London Periodical.*

THE LAST OF THE MAIL-COACHES.—The old Derby mail, the last of the four-horse coaches out of Manchester, finished its course lately. When the rivalry of mails and steam had run all other coaches off the road, the "Derby Dilly" still held its own, and the well-known route through Buxton and Bakewell to Rowsley could still boast its "four-in-hand," though "the team" was hardly equal to what had been seen when coaching was in its best days. It was thought that railways would not find their way through the Peak, but the Midland Line penetrated as far as far as Rowsley some time ago, and more recently the London and North-Western has reached Whaley Bridge on the other side, leaving but a short link to be filled up, and the last of the old four-in-hand mails has succumbed to the competition of the iron-horse.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.
SPECIAL BANCO SITTINGS.

BEFORE the full Court.

THE QUEEN V. PARFITT.

This was a motion for new trial of a person convicted of fraudulent insolvency at the last sittings of the Supreme Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, at Darlinghurst.

Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the new trial motion, and the Attorney-General in support of the conviction.

The insolvent was a person who had, prior to his sequestration, carried on business as a coachbuilder. The charge against him was, substantially, one of abstracting various articles used in his trade, such as axles, coach trimmings, lamps, &c., which ought to have formed part of his assets, and to have belonged either to Burt and Hassall, to whom he had made an assignment, or to his creditors at large. The information contained several counts, but the conviction had been obtained upon two of them—the third and fourth—charging him with fraudulent concealment and alienation of the property alluded to.

There were nine grounds of motion, but the whole of them were not gone into, as the Court held that there must be a new trial, because it was not clear whether the jury had found against the defendant upon the assumption that, being the reputed owner of the goods, the legal property in such goods had passed to his creditors; or, that such goods had passed, under the bill of sale, to Burt and Hassall. If they decided upon the assumption that there had been reputed ownership, then it ought to have been pointed out to them that there was no evidence of assent on the part of the real owners. It was the fact of the jury having failed to answer the question as to the grounds of their verdict which now rendered a new trial unavoidable.

IN EQUITY.

JONES V. WALSH AND OTHERS.

DEMURRER.

Mr. JUSTICE THERRY gave judgment, yesterday, on the demurrer of the defendant Cosgrove which was argued on Wednesday, the 22nd of December, by Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Hargrave in support of the demurrer, and Mr. Gordon in support of the bill. The outline of facts, as stated in the bill, were these:—The plaintiff in the suit is William Jones, assignee for value of one moiety of the estate of one Eliza Kirwan, bequeathed by her will to one White, and the defendants Walsh and Cavanagh are the executors who proved her will. The defendant Cosgrove, together with one Stanton, was surety for Eliza Kirwan, as administratrix to her husband, James Kirwan, and for the purpose of securing them against any liability from her acts, Eliza Kirwan assigned all the personal estates and effects of her husband to them upon trust to sell and apply the same in due course of administration. The prayer of the bill, beyond establishing Eliza Kirwan's will, is very general—(for all necessary accounts and proper directions)—but no specific relief is prayed against Cosgrove, and no declaration sought on the assignment to him and Stanton by the administratrix of James Kirwan. The grounds of the demurrer on behalf of the defendant Cosgrove are, that the bill shows neither equity in the plaintiff, nor privity between the plaintiff and the defendant Cosgrove, that it is multifarious, and that the legal representative of James Kirwan and Stanton and others ought to be parties. Touching the point of want of parties, the opinion I entertain is, that though the suit were rightly conceived in other respects, the legal representative of James Kirwan ought to have been a party. Otherwise who is there to give receipts? Without his representative being a party, I know not how the suit can be effectually proceeded with. Sufficient ground is, perhaps, set forth in the bill for dispensing with Stanton being made a party, but I can discover no sufficient reason for omitting the legal representative of James Kirwan's estate. The authority or power of his widow as administratrix to interfere with his estate ceased at her death, and she could not delegate or transmit it to another. No fraud or collusion is charged between the executors Walsh and Cavenagh and the defendant Cosgrove, and there is nothing to show why administration to James Kirwan's estate *de bonis non* should not be taken out. If that were done the rights between that estate and Cosgrove (as the agent, attorney, or bailiff of Eliza Kirwan) might be tried and enforced, or perhaps safely and speedily adjusted between Cosgrove and those beneficially interested.

The bill assumes the defendant Cosgrove to be a debtor to the estate of Eliza Kirwan, but though he were so, it is not competent for a legatee or other creditor to sue a debtor. There are exceptional cases in which such a step may be taken as stated in Smith's Chancery Practice, p. 197, "A person having a claim against the assets of a testator cannot as a general rule, in suing the executor, make the debtor to the estate a party to the suit." The exceptional cases (which do not apply here) are where the legal representative had become bankrupt or insolvent, and secondly where collusion (which is not charged here) between the debtor to the estate and executor is proved." The same principle is stated and enforced in Milford on Pleading, in Story's Pleading in Equity, s. 262, and is thus succinctly stated, Welford on Pleading in Equity, p. 29:—"An unsatisfied legatee" (and so, too I take it, an unsatisfied creditor) "has an interest in the estate of the testator, and a right to have it applied to his demands in a due course of administration, yet he has no right to institute a suit against the debtors to his testator's estate for the purpose of compelling them to pay their debtors in satisfaction of his legacy. For there is no privity between the legatee and the debtors, who are answerable only to the personal representative of the testator, unless by collusion between them, or otherwise a distinct ground is given for a bill by the legatee against the debtor." In support of this doctrine, the several cases cited by Mr. Hargrave, Utterson v. Mair, 2 Ves 95, Alsager v. Rowley, 6, Ves 748, and numerous other authorities to the same effect are cited. There is then here neither collusion between the debtor and executor charged—the consideration of insolvency is not even suggested, nor is there a special case disclosed to take the present case out of the general principle uniformly asserted in the authorities there collected. It is not sufficient that the plaintiff may have an interest in the suit, and that the defendant also must be interested,—there must also be such a relation between them as to entitle the plaintiff to obtain from the defendant the object for which the suit is instituted—that is, there must be—what there is not here—a privity between the plaintiff and defendant. There is not even an admission of liability by him, alleged or charged—but it is sought to bind him by statements of the executors of Eliza Kerwan, alleging in effect that they have no funds, but that the defendant Cosgrove has. I do not say that by a proper bill, with proper parties, a discovery may not be enforced from Cosgrove; or that by an administrator *de bonis non* of J. Kirwan, an action for money had and received, or any other form of action or other proceeding, may not be instituted, but according to the course and practice of proceedings in Equity it is not competent in my opinion for an unsatisfied legatee, to institute a suit against a debtor to the testator's estate for the purpose of compelling him to pay his debts. It was contended that under the 32nd section of the Equity Practice Act, 17 Vic., No. 7, an objection for want of parties would not lie, but the present case does not appear to me to come under the class of cases to which the rules set forth in that clause extend. It more partakes of the character of that class of cases to which Clough and Bond belongs, 11 L. J. Ch. 52, where the Court regards administration *ad litem* insufficient, and held that it was *necessary* to have a general administration.

The case mainly relied upon in opposition to the demurrer is that of Philips v. Munnings, 2 Mylne and Craig, p. 309. That was a suit to make an executor account for money which had been bequeathed to him by his testator upon certain trusts, and which had been severed by the executor from the testator's personal estate, and the interest of which had, for a time, been applied upon the trusts of the will. All that was decided there was that this was not a suit to recover a legacy withing the meaning of the Limitation Act, 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 27. Two very striking distinctions between that case and this present themselves on a perusal of it. The privity between the plaintiff and defendant in that case was established first by the fact, as stated in the bill, that the plaintiffs were next of kin, and prayed that it might be declared that they, of their own right, as such next of kin, might be declared to be beneficially interested in or entitled to the sum of £400, the original legacy. But not satisfied with resting their claim on this ground alone—they further established their privity with the defendants by placing themselves in the position of the testator himself, for after filing the original bill they (the plaintiffs) procured letters of administration, and by supplemental bill stated these administrations. The answer in that case also disclosed that the defendants had used the legacy for their own benefit, and thus converted the fund from the character of a legacy into a trust-fund. The true ground of the judgment in that case is thus forcibly stated by the Lord Chancellor: "A man who being in possession of a fund which he knows not to be his own, thinks proper to sell it, and apply the produce to his own use, certainly does not come before the Court under circumstances which entitle him to much indulgence, and the only question whether by the statute which has been referred to, I am prohibited from entertaining this suit to make him responsible for this breach of trust." And his lordship added: "The fund ceased to bear the character of a legacy as soon as it assumed the character of a trust fund." Accordingly he dealt with the suit as not one for a legacy, but as a suit to compel a party to account for a breach of trust." He thus overcame the dishonest defence set up, that the sum claimed was a legacy, and by statute not recoverable as a legacy twenty years after the date of the will under which it was claimed. Now it appears to me that this case strikingly illustrates the importance of establishing a privity between the plaintiff and defendants, for, not satisfied with claiming as next of kin, the plaintiffs administered, and thus created a privity as it were in a double capacity. I cannot then consider the case of Phillips v. Munning, as relied upon by Mr. Gordon, within an exception to the general principle laid down by these authorities.

On the whole, the bill seems to be ingeniously drawn to avoid by generalities the objections raised by the demurrer, and as no specific relief is sought against Cosgrove, and no privity shown to entitle the plaintiff to Equity, I consider that no discovery can be granted to give some (what appears at present to be) imaginary relief at the hearing. The result is the demurrer must be allowed, with costs, and the bill dismissed as to Cosgrove.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Thursday, 30th December, 1858.

The Court will sit to-morrow, the 31st instant, for the purpose of hearing a motion for the confirmation of the plans of distribution in the insolvent estates of Tuting, and of Tuting and Company.

And also for the delivery of judgment in the case of Cockcroft and others v. Hancy and another.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
J. N. DICKINSON,
R. THERRY.

Cockcroft v. Hancy, at 10 o'clock.
The Insolvent cases, at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE, THIS DAY.—Josephson v. Hanson, on state of facts; Brodie v. Webster, on proposal for guardian; Same v. Same, ditto; Kersey v. Jones, on state of facts; Weaver v. Brownrigg, on charge: Re Abbott's Infants, to settle minutes.

GLEN QUINN, NAMOI RIVER.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 22.—Rain has lately fallen here in abundance. So soon as one flood subsides, down comes another; the Namoi River has not been fordable for equestrians now these five weeks or more. There are now on the banks of the river some twenty teams or more, laden with rations, for the Upper and Lower Barwon, the Moosey and the Gwydir,—some nearly a month or more at Jerriara crossing-place. I am informed by two gentlemen who have lately returned from the Lower Barwon, that scarcely one station on that run has a handful of flour, and the people are obliged to live on stinking beef for want of salt. The want of a bridge or punt is severely felt by many in such an age, and under a would-be supposed liberal Government. They have shut their eyes and closed their ears to our wants. Fourteen days elapse sometimes without any post, owing to the Post Office arrangements: in place of coming direct from Page's Run, they send it round by Carroll, for the convenience of a few, to the inconvenience of the mass—the Mooke Run being the route in flood time, stands in way of communication. The work of reformation having commenced in the Customs department, it is to be hoped that it will go the round of all of them: all public offices want overhauling at certain periods of time. There is now a petition being circulated here for signatures, praying for a change in the regulations; but many are of opinion that it will help to swell the dusty piles of waste paper there are to be found in the public offices; however, we keep up our spirits in anticipation of a good time looming in the distance.

The coming election will, it is to be hoped, infuse some new blood into our Councils, and give us a set of officials that will care something for us, and place a few hundreds on the Estimates to repair the dilapidated crossing places, and either build us a bridge or erect a punt on the Namoi River, and prevent us unfortunate squatters from being starved out at our stations, which will eventually happen, if we are much longer left to the mercy of such men as "Brown, Jones, and Robinson." However, thanks to a kind Providence, the season never was better, for many hundreds of miles plenty of both feed and water.

VICTORIA.

WE have papers from Melbourne to the 27th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A large number of tenders for various works throughout the colony were opened at the Board of Public Works on Friday. Contracts amounting to between £60,000 and £70,000 were accepted.—*Argus.*

On the 23rd, Felix M'Cann, an insolvent, was, at the District Court, committed for trial on a charge of embezzling about £1100 of contract money. Sir George Stephen prosecuted.

AN ATROCIOUS ACT.—On Christmas Day a man was seen by the engine-driver on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway deliberately to take up several stones and lay them on the rails before the train, which was passing along, heavily laden with passengers. The engine was at once stopped, and chase given, when the miscreant was arrested.—*Argus.*

PICKING POCKETS IN A CHURCH.—On Christmas Day, while the congregation was engaged in public worship in St. Francis's Church, Lonsdale-street, a great number of pockets were picked of their contents. It is supposed that several persons were engaged in this piece of roguery. One of them has, however, been arrested. He was recognised as a member of the London pickpocket fraternity.—*Argus.*

THE WEATHER.—The present season is singularly unsettled, and the many sudden changes of weather since Friday have sorely puzzled the most experienced holiday makers. The morning of Christmas Day was unpromising, and it was nearly noon before a series of heavy showers gave place to an almost sunless, though very pleasant, afternoon. Throughout the whole of yesterday the wind was blowing from the north and east; but, although the power of the sun was extremely trying, there were obvious indications of speedy change. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening the western horizon presented the singular appearance of an almost uninterrupted and dense cloud, behind which the lightning was flashing for some hours in the most vivid and magnificent manner. Shortly after ten o'clock the storm burst over Melbourne, and the heavy drops of rain which descended speedily, created a grateful change in the character of the atmosphere. The recent heavy rains appear to have prevailed throughout the country to an extent which justifies some apprehension in the agricultural districts for the grain crops, which have either already "yielded to the sickle" or are fully ripe for that operation.—*Argus.*

We are informed that despatches have received the signature of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, and are now only awaiting transmission to India, for the purpose of procuring a number of camels to carry out the projected exploration of the centre of the continent. We have also reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements are in progress between the Government of this colony and that of New South Wales, with a view to obtaining for Victoria one-half the recent importation of alpacas into that colony.—*Age.*

The man, David Phillips, who was condemned to death at the last sittings of the Criminal Court, for wounding a police constable named Eastwood, with intent to murder him, has, as yet, we believe, received no intimation whether or not it is intended to carry out the extreme penalty of the law. It is hoped and expected that the wretched man's life will be spared. It has recently transpired that the convict had been imprisoned in Adelaide for a month as a lunatic.—*Herald.*

A man, named John Duffy, has been arrested at Kilmore for highway robbery. Forty-six head of cattle were found in his possession.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.—The *Herald* of Monday says:—Allan M'Kean completed his 808th mile at seventeen minutes past ten o'clock last night, in presence of a tolerable number of spectators. He seems in most robust health, as far as condition and hardness go, but continues apparently to suffer severely from a lameness in the left foot, brought on, we understand, in the first instance, by the formation of pus under the dense fascia of the sole. His medical attendants think the the task will be completed, and M'Kean himself is confident of success. At the commencement of this undertaking an idea was prevalent that there was a want of genuineness about the affair, and that sundry laches would be committed in the long hours of the night. We have every reason to believe that there is not the slightest foundation for any sinister reports of the kind, and after making numerous inquiries from people who keep all sorts of hours, besides dropping in ourselves on most unseasonable occasions, have arrived at the conclusion that every mile has been honestly walked at the prescribed periods. As the hardest part of the task is to come, and this week will probably prove extremely trying, the plucky pedestrian will need all his hardihood to get through his herculean feat. The thousand miles, if all continue well, will be completed between ten and eleven o'clock this night week.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.—There was a full meeting of Scotchmen at the Albion, on Friday evening last, to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the forthcoming centenary festival in honour of their national bard, Robert Burns. Dr. Macadam occupied the chair. It was determined that the festival should be held on the 25th January, in Melbourne.—*Herald.*

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The performance of the "Messiah" by this Society on Christmas Eve has now grown into a custom. Its repetition on Friday last, in the Exhibition Building, was marked by that progressive completeness which has for some time characterised the operations of this institution. One circumstance is peculiarly noteworthy as distinguishing its career, namely, that the excellence exhibited by its general indications is in excess of that of its special features, thus enabling the society to rely more upon its own unaided efforts. Looking at a programme of a corresponding date (as to this season), three years old, there are at least half a dozen names of professional singers included, while the other night the solo parts were, with but one exception, filled with those who are members of the society, and whose performances are scarcely known except in connection with it. Nevertheless, we have no hesitation in saying that the oratorio was given with greater general completeness than on the Christmas Eve of 1855. The instrumentalists appeared to number more than usually strong—a circumstance which may probably be accounted for from the fact of both the theatres being closed, and the orchestral forces at those establishments being disengaged. The decided expression with which the grand and stately overture was given afforded an assurance that at least this, viz., the instrumental portion of the work, would be satisfactorily executed, and the anticipation so formed was very sufficiently realised. So with the first chorus, it was an ensample of much succeeding excellence. The solo parts were the least effectively performed, but this shortcoming was, as has been suggested, amply compensated for by the superior finish of the rest. The tenor passages were sustained by Mr. Ewart, whose useful services to the society are deserving of much praise. This gentleman, though neither a brilliant nor a finished vocalist, is painstaking and correct in the highest degree. His chief fault is the negative one of not imparting a due proportion of emphasis where required; but even in this particular he has much improved. The accompanied recitative, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart," and the touchingly plaintive air, "Behold, and see," may be singled out as his most successful efforts on this occasion. The bass solos were represented by Messrs. Angus, Blanchard, and Mitchell. The last named of these gentlemen was either overcome by nervousness, or suffered from a peculiar vocal embarrassment, for his tones subsided into something little short of a loud whisper. Mr. Blanchard has a voice of considerable power and compass, but he labours under the common defect of being inanimate where dramatic earnestness is necessary, and there is a want of distinctness in his delivery, which to some extent impairs effect. Mr. Angus acquitted himself with extreme credit, especially in the trumpet obligato accompanied air, "The trumpet shall sound," which was perseveringly encored, but not repeated. The obligato passage was not without expression, but it lacked steadiness—a quality of essential moment in conveying the meaning intended. The other solo parts were filled by Mrs. Goodliffe and Miss Hamilton. The former lady laboured under the disadvantages of singing music usually allotted to another description of voice, and hence her success was not so considerable as is her wont. She nevertheless sustained the reputation she has deservedly gained for sweetness of tone. A little additional power, or what, perhaps, is the same thing, somewhat more of confidence, is required, and she will become one of the most pleasing vocalists we have. She gave the pathetic air "He was despised and rejected," with a softened tenderness eminently reflective of the sentiment. The special choral parts were executed with well-nigh faultless precision, and differed in no respect, save numerically, from those grand Exeter Hall displays which are universally adopted as the standard whereby to estimate the quality of sacred musical performances. The thrilling "Hallelujah" was especially impressive, and scarcely less so the grand "Amen" finale. The attendance was very numerous. His Excellency and suite were present.—*Argus of 27th.*

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—We are informed that the effects of the late storm have been felt severely by many stockholders between Geelong and Melbourne, as well as farther westward. Mr. Bates, near Station Peak, has lost several sheep. A gentleman near him has lost some hundreds of his fattest and best sheep, and has had ten or twelve men on the run endeavouring to save the fat of the dead animals. Mr. Chirnside has lost a number of sheep by drowning and the inclemency of the weather. No estimate can be formed of the total amount of the damage done. Many settlers have large numbers of sheep missing, which, until found dead or alive, cannot be accounted for. The sudden change from heat to cold has been the cause of these disasters to the flockowners.—*Argus.*

GREAT INFLUX OF CHINAMEN.—Beechworth was on Thursday invaded by an army of Celestials. A column of not less than 600 passed through the town at about one o'clock, having come overland from Sydney, their destination being the diggings of the Ovens and those further down the country. They were apparently nearly all "new chums," as they were, generally speaking, dressed in their own peculiar habiliments. They carried heavy swags, and were under the direction of mounted officers. The Buckland appears to be their favourite place on the Ovens, upwards of 200 having proceeded thither without making any stay whatever in the town or neighbourhood. A considerable number have joined the Spring Creek camp, while the remainder took the road to Melbourne, with the intention, we believe, of reaching the Tarrengower and Maryborough diggings.—*Ovens and Murray Advertiser.*

THE CROPS.—We regret to learn that the present heavy rains have done much injury to the crops in our agricultural districts. A great deal of standing corn has been beaten down, and much of it, it is feared, will not rise again. This will be a great loss to the farmers, as it can hardly be expected that the ears will fill well with the crop in a recumbent position. Hay-making operations have also been much retarded. In some instances ricks, which had been nearly completed, have been wetted through, and the hay so damaged that its value is materially diminished. The long spell of fine weather which preceded the rains put the farmers off their guard, and necessary precautions against a change were in many instances omitted, to the great loss of the careless or too secure farmers. Canvas rick-covers are rapidly coming into use in England, and prove invaluable when rain comes on unexpectedly in harvest time. They would be a valuable addition to the Australian farmers' stock-in-trade, as only too many in our own district are now prepared to acknowledge.—*Ballaarat Times.*

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer for insertion in your columns, the following statement of a case of alleged irregular marriage, which has recently caused a very general and strong sensation in a distant part of the interior, and of which the particulars have been forwarded to me for my opinion and advice, as a friend of the party principally interested.

On the 22nd of June last, my esteemed friend and brother, the Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, a Presbyterian minister who has for seven years past been labouring zealously and successfully in the extensive district of country having for its centre the township of the Tumut, returned home in the evening, exhausted both in mind and body, from a long tour of ministerial visitation which he had just been making in the direction of Albury. On reaching his home he was informed that a young man and a young woman were waiting for him to solemnise a marriage between them,—of course by license, or without the previous proclamation of banns. Mr. Fitzgerald had never seen either of the parties before, but as they were both of a humble position in society, and were accompanied by two reputable persons belonging to the neighbourhood, whom he had known for two years before, and one of whom had also been present on other occasions of the same kind, he was given to understand by these parties that there was *no* objection to the marriage in any quarter, and it was solemnised accordingly, in the usual way.

On filling up the certificate of marriage, however, to be forwarded to the Registrar-General, Mr. Fitzgerald discovered that the young woman whom he had just married was a minor, and that the consent of the proper officer, appointed for such purposes under the Act, had not been obtained, and he notified the circumstance accordingly in the proper quarter, stating that it had occurred entirely through inadvertence, and not through any intentional or wilful neglect on his own part. In the meantime the married pair were living comfortably together, and no complaints of any kind were made or heard of in regard to their marriage, which was evidently a suitable enough connection for both; the husband being an American who had come to this colony, like so many others, from beyond seas, seven or eight years ago, on the discovery of gold in Australia, and had found his way to the neighbouring Adelong diggings, and the wife being, I presume, one of Mrs. Chisholm's Irish orphan girls—her father being dead, and her mother, if still alive, living somewhere in Ireland. The young woman had been in service in the district, and the marriage was one of those matters of course that are taking place from time to time at all the diggings.

You may imagine, therefore, what a sensation must have been produced in the quiet neighbourhood of the Tumut and the Adelong when, *five months after the whole affair had transpired and been forgotten by most of those concerned in it*, the district registrar was directed from head quarters to prosecute Mr. Fitzgerald before the magistrates for an infringement of the Marriage Act; and especially when the worshipful Bench, after having had the case before it for two days successively, committed Mr. F. to stand his trial at Goulburn, in March next, for a breach of that Act. The circumstance naturally produced a prodigious sensation in the whole district. Public meetings of Mr. Fitzgerald's congregation and friends (for he is generally and highly respected in the district) were held, both at the Tumut and the Adelong, to express their sympathy with him, and to relieve him of any expense that might be incurred in the case. The local papers in the meantime had the whole case discussed, with such imperfect acquaintance with its real merits as was to be expected under the circumstances; and paragraphs, giving it rather a dark aspect for the party accused, appeared in the public Press all over the colony.

The presiding magistrate in the case was Charles Lockhart, Esq., an Episcopalianized Scotch Presbyterian. Whether that circumstance had any influence in the case I neither know nor care; but I have not unfrequently observed, these thirty years past and upwards, that gentlemen of this peculiar historical development are rather fond of picking holes in the coats of their old friends, perhaps to justify their having *turned* their own, and to show their zeal for what our Wesleyan friends would call their "New connexion." At all events, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Lockhart exhibited the grossest ignorance of his own proper duty in the case, as well as the utmost heartlessness in his procedure towards Mr. Fitzgerald.

The first duty of a magistrate, in such a case, is simply to ascertain whether the minister solemnizing the marriage had taken *the solemn declaration or affidavit of the parties*, as prescribed by the Act. This, it appeared, on the *second* day's proceedings at the Tumut bench, was done by Mr. Fitzgerald, in due form; the declaration being produced in court, and the married party acknowledging the signature. This, I repeat it, was the first step to be taken in the case, and if Mr. Lockhart had taken this step—asking Mr. Fitzgerald whether he had taken the declaration, and if so, whether he could produce it, with the proper signature of the married party—the case would have been dismissed at once, as far as Mr. Fitzgerald was concerned—he being under the protection of the law, and the magistrate having no jurisdiction in the matter. For as to one of the parties being a minor, and the sanction of the proper officer not having been previously obtained to the marriage, the married parties themselves and the witnesses, who either ignorantly or knowingly and wilfully imposed upon the minister—they, and they only (I speak on the authority of the Registrar-General himself) are the parties open to prosecution.

But what did the worthy magistrates do in the case, instead of doing what was thus their plain and obvious duty? Why, they allowed the married parties and the witnesses to be interrogated as to what had taken place on the solemnization of the marriage *five months before*, and particularly as to whether the bride was asked her age previous to the marriage ceremony. This, the bride answered, she was not, and the worthy magistrate, conceiving the omission a serious offence on the part of Mr. Fitzgerald, committed him accordingly, the bride's testimony being borne out by that of the other witnesses. But the very simple and obvious explanation of this apparently culpable neglect on the part of the minister is, that all these parties considered the solemn declaration which must be made previous to the marriage ceremony, and *which was made accordingly in the case in question*, is a part of that ceremony, which it is not. This, I repeat it, is a very common mistake, on the part especially of persons of the humbler classes, and it only showed a great and inexcusable want of discernment on the part of the magistrate not to have detected it. The declaration includes every conceivable ground of objection, including, of course, the age of the parties, and when that declaration was made in due form, the question was virtually asked and the answer given, so as completely to exculpate the officiating minister.

The declaration, as to the condition of the parties, is made either on oath or otherwise, the Act authorising the surrogate, district registrar, or minister, to administer such an oath. This, however, I never do, conceiving that it is no part of a minister's duty, but very much the reverse, to administer an oath in any case, such being a magisterial and not a ministerial act. But as the law allows parties objecting, either to take or to administer an oath, in such cases, to substitute a solemn declaration, implying the same pains and penalties in case of its proving false, I always take the declaration in that form, giving it all the solemnity I can by standing up myself, and requiring the parties making the declaration to stand up also while I read it in their hearing, telling them that it is equivalent to an affidavit, and carries precisely the same pains and penalties in case of its proving untrue.

The declaration is to the following effect:—

"I, M. M., do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I believe there is no impediment or lawful objection, by reason of any kindred, relationship, or alliance, or any former marriage, or the want of consent of parents or guardians, or any other lawful cause, to my being married to N. N., of blank, daughter of," &c. And after reading this form of words to each of the parties successively, I add: "And this solemn declaration you make, believing and knowing it to be true." This declaration is then subscribed successively by each of the parties, and the marriage ceremony takes place immediately thereafter. But, as I have already observed, although this declaration is no part of the marriage ceremony, but a mere preliminary, many people, especially of the humbler classes, not only believe that it *is* a part of it, but not unfrequently suppose that it is the whole of it, till they find there is something else to follow. Now this was precisely what was done by the witnesses at the Tumut: they supposed that the declaration, which embodied all the questions and answers required in the case, was a part of the marriage ceremony, and swore accordingly that no questions were asked before the ceremony. And the worthy magistrate, although a long-headed Scotchman, lacked the requisite penetration or discernment to detect the mistake, and committed the unoffending minister to take his trial for a mere imaginary offence! It does seem as if the worthy magistrate had caught a sort of intellectual blight in crossing over to the "New connexion."

I have already observed, *on the authority of the Registrar-General*, that the declaration completely exonerates the officiating minister in the eye of the law, and I now proceed to state the case in which that *dictum* was put forth in regard to another minister by that officer since the commencement of this month of December. A young woman, of a respectable Scotch family belonging to my congregation, and residing in Gipps Ward, or the northern portion of the city, died, and was buried by my colleague on the 4th instant, and within a few days thereafter, or perhaps rather shortly before, a younger sister of the deceased, and a minor, left her father's house with some parties she had got to accompany her on the occasion, and was married—by licence, of course, and without the knowledge or consent of her parents,—by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, at the Irish Presbyterian Church, Pitt-street, to a Chinaman; thereby plunging the whole family and their friends into the deepest distress! Now, when I mentioned this case, quite incidentally, to the Registrar-General, in calling upon that gentleman to ascertain how the Tumut case stood, I was told that Dr. Fullerton was protected by the fact of his having taken the declaration. If so, there is evidently one law for Sydney, and another for the interior; for Mr. Fitzgerald, as is shown from the evidence before the magistrates, took the declaration also.

It is monstrous, however, to allege that a minister is to be protected in every instance by the fact of his having merely taken the declaration of the parties as to their actual condition. The question for society to put in every such case, and to insist upon an answer, is—Whether the minister has exercised due caution and discrimination in taking such a declaration? In the Tumut case there was no inequality in the parties—the one being an American miner at the diggings, and the other an Irish orphan girl in service in the neighbourhood. Although these parties also were previously unknown to the minister, they were known to the witnesses, whom the minister knew, and who—not knowing the law, or not supposing that the bride was a minor—believed there was no objection in the case. But can anything of the same kind be alleged in extenuation of the monstrous case of marriage solemnized at the Irish Presbyterian Church? Here is a young woman, under age, and the daughter of reputable Scotch parents, living in Sydney, decoyed from her father's house, or from her service, by certain parties who were in the secret, and married off-hand to a Chinaman, merely because she has signed a declaration which any person with the slightest penetration would have seen and known to be false, as it soon proved to be, that there was no objection to the marriage, and that the consent of all persons interested had been obtained. Is society to have no protection from the culpable negligence or disgraceful cupidity of such Gretna Green practitioners as these? Were the discipline of the Presbyterian Church in this colony what it ought to be, and what I have no doubt it will be by and by, when the present State Church nuisance is swept away, and a better order of things introduced, any minister celebrating such a marriage as this would be subjected to the highest ecclesiastical censures. For when the aggrieved parties in this distressing case complained to the officiating minister, as they told me in deep sorrow they did, they were told by that functionary, sharply and pertly, that he would marry any parties who made such a declaration!

The parties concerned in this monstrous case knew well that no such marriage would have been solemnized by me without a previous and searching enquiry, that would very soon have elicited the truth. No marriage I have ever solemnized in this colony these thirty-five years past, has ever been questioned in a court of justice, simply because I make a point of ascertaining the real facts of the case, in so far as it is practicable to do so, at whatever personal trouble or inconvenience. A few weeks ago I was waited upon by two natives of the Sandwich Islands, to request that I would solemnise a marriage, by license, between one of them, a remarkably fine looking young man, and a young woman, a native of the colony, who had come along with them. The young woman was the daughter of a Scotchman, a seafaring man, whom I had married to her mother many years ago, but who was afterwards drowned on this coast. I asked her if she had got her mother's consent, as I knew she was a minor, and found she had not, for she seemed to think that as she had been in a situation and supporting herself by her own industry for years before it was not at all necessary. I told her it was indispensable, and recommended her to go and bring her mother to me. This, however, she was extremely unwilling to do for obvious reasons. I accordingly volunteered to go and see her mother myself, and took one of the Hawaiians along with me to show me the way, leaving the other with his intended in my parlour. I found the mother in her humble dwelling on the rocks, where she supported herself as a washerwoman; but, as she refused to give her consent to her daughter's marriage with the Sandwich Islander, I could only tell the parties on my return that I could not solemnize a marriage between them in such circumstances, but, as I felt interested in them by this time, and thought I could anticipate a somewhat different issue, I told them at the same that I would direct banns of marriage between them to be published in the Scots' Church, and if the mother should change her mind in the meantime, they could be married on such proclamation, but, if otherwise, no harm would be done. The banns were accordingly published, and, as I anticipated, in the course of the week following the mother called upon me herself and gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter with the Hawaiian, which took place accordingly. The Sandwich Islander in this case was a very interesting young man; he was a Christian, and could read and write, having been brought up under the American Missionaries at Honolulu, and his baptismal name, doubtless from one of the earlier American residents, was John Adams. I have since observed him attending Divine service with his wife in the Scots' Church.

In one word, the power which the law concedes to ministers of religion, in regard to the solemnization of marriage, is one of the utmost importance to the social and moral welfare of the community, and ought, therefore, to be exercised, as I have uniformly endeavoured to do, with the utmost caution in every instance. That that power was abused in any respect, or that any injury of any kind was done to society, in the Tumut case, I do not believe, notwithstanding the excessive zeal of the authorities and the unwarrantable proceedings of the Bench in that locality. That it *was* grossly, scandalously, and inexcusably abused in the other case I have mentioned, I do maintain, without fear of contradiction, and I leave it for those concerned to explain how the fangs of the law were made to fix upon the former of these cases, while the latter, absolutely enormous as it was, has been passed over unnoticed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.
Sydney, 30th December, 1858.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Can any of your numerous correspondents enlighten the community respecting the following daily impositions:—

The present *wholesale* price of beef is 1½d. per lb., and that of mutton 2½d. to 3d. The corresponding *retail* price of the same articles throughout Sydney is 6d. per lb. for the former, and 7d. per lb. for the latter. Now, Sir, between the wholesale and market prices, I would like to know why there should be such a fearful difference. Surely these facts require publication, and the sooner they are made known the better.

J. J. W.

George-street, Redfern.

PRUSSIC ACID.—With a view to complete the theory of anæsthetics, M. Ozanam some time ago instituted a series of experiments on prussic or hydrocyanic acid in a gaseous state, the results of which he has now laid before the Academy of Sciences. His chief object was the demonstration of this general law, viz., that all volatile or gaseous matter having carbon for one of its constituents has anæsthetic properties in proportion to the carbon it contains; and this law is verified in the highest degree by hydrocyanic acid. In its most concentrated state death of course is instantaneous, but when diluted in the ratios of 1 to 5, 1 to 20, 1 to 40, or 1 to 100, its effects are of various intensity. The temperature must be taken into account, since prussic acid boils at 27 degrees centigrade (80·6 Fahr.), and emits vapors in proportion to the heat of the weather; M. Ozanam's experiments were therefore conducted under temperatures of between 5 and 10 degrees centigrade (41 and 50 Fahrenheit). If attenuated to 1-40th, hydrocyanic acid produced, when inhaled, much the same degree of anæsthesia as oxade of carbon, and at 1-100th that of carbonic acid; but this state cannot be prolonged, as in the case of the latter—the inhalation must be stopped the moment the first signs of the action of the acid appear. The animal being then left to itself, the three stages of anæsthesia, viz., excitation, collapse, and a return to consciousness, succeed each other as usual. But if the inhalations be continued to the second period of coma, death is the inevitable consequence. The stage of excitement is marked by such violent tetanic shocks that the animal is often projected to a distance of several feet; the heart beats with great rapidity and respiration is interrupted by muscular contractions. This state lasts from 30 to 60 seconds, when the collapse commences, the eyeballs are rapidly dilated, the eyes protrude from their sockets, and all the members are paralysed. But while sharp instruments and hard blows are unavailing to rouse the animal from its state of insensibility, a slight shock is sufficient to cause a renewal of the convulsions. During this period the action of breathing only manifests itself by hiccups at long intervals; the pulsations of the heart are rare and weak. By degrees, if too large a quantity of the acid has not been inhaled, the circulation becomes more regular, and there only remains an anæsthetic slumber which lasts from 5 to 15 minutes. After this there is a slow return to sensibility, the animal begins to move its fore legs first and its hind legs afterwards, about 25 minutes after the commencement of the experiment it returns to its previous normal state. When death has been produced by excessive inhalation, the blood, on opening the body, is found to be black, but it soon turns red again in the air. The smell of bitter almonds, which the body at first exhales, disappears in a short time, and no trace of the acid can be discovered by any test. Prussic acid would, therefore, be the only poison producing death without being traceable, were it not that the microscope shows the primitive nervous tubes broken in various places. Sometimes also the larynx and trachea are slightly inflamed. M. Ozanam concludes his paper by stating that oxygen is an effectual antidote against prussic acid. Until respiration is entirely stopped, oxygen may be successfully administered by inhalation, but it must be administered for 10 or 12 minutes at least, else the symptoms reappear.—*Sun*, 11th October.

IMPOUNDINGS.

GILLINBAH.—18th December. From Yarrabee, by Mr. D. Apps; damages and driving 10s. per head:—Bay horse, star T5 near shoulder. Light bay mare, black points, aged, EH over W near shoulder, like a (large) off shoulder. Bay horse foal, white feet, star and snip, unbranded. Dark bay horse, near fore and hind feet white, star and snip, JD over MP near shoulder, 7 years old. Will be sold 21st January.

NEW FALCON.—6th December. Black colt, white down face, hind feet white, like 6 or L over JW near shoulder, 3 or 4 years old, 15½ hands high. Bay colt, star in forehead, a little white on hind feet, like 6 or L over JW near shoulder, about 3 or 4 years old, 15½ hands high. Bay mare, white down face, fore and near hind feet white, short switch tail, saddle and collar marked, fore feet shod, JS near shoulder, Wa (the P reversed) off shoulder. To be sold on 7th January.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 30.—London (s.), 700 tons, Captain Cottier, from Melbourne 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Ridley, Bagot, Mason, Murray, Anderson, Manning, and 35 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

December 30.—Admiral Lyons, ship, 1133 tons, Captain Alcock, from Liverpool 25th September. Passengers—348 Government immigrants. Dr. Kennedy, Surgeon-Superintendent. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents.

December 30.—Vulture, brig, 168 tons, Captain Coutts, from South Sea Islands. Passengers—Captain Burnes, and 7 native islanders. Captain, agent.

December 30.—Lochinvar, brig, returned to port.

December 30.—Esperanza, brig, 133 tons, Captain M'Kay, from Melbourne 26th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

December 30.—Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.
December 30.—Cyclone, for Melbourne.
December 30.—Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Matilda, for Manila; Kate, for Hobart Town; Isabella Hamilton, for Kiapara; Wonga Wonga (s.) and Staghound, for Melbourne; Scotia, for South Sea Islands; Emily Hort, for Port Curtis; Salvadora, for Valparaiso via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

December 30.—Waratah (s.), Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. T. W. Elliott, Mr. J. White, Mr. J. Ferris, Master E. Jones, and 3 in the steerage.

December 30.—Salvadora, ship, 629 tons, Captain Fife, for Valparaiso via Newcastle, in ballast.

December 30.—Staghound, schooner, 112 tons, Captain Elliott, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Lane and Faulkland.

December 30.—Scotia, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Stewart, for South Sea Islands.

December 30.—Emily Hort, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Wernham, for Port Curtis, with sundries.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 30.—Uncle Tom, Ellen, and Quail, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 feet timber, 7000 shingles, 400 bushels shells; Æolus, from Newcastle, with 68 tons coal, 2 tons coke; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 92 bales wool, 20 bales hay, 54 hides, 16 bags maize, 121 bags onions, 5 bags potatoes, 40 bags flour, 41 lambs, 7 horses, 5 coops poultry, 52 cheeses, 10 cases eggs, 13 pigs, 22 bags oysters.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 30.—Quail, Uncle Tom, Ellen, and Peacock, for Brisbane Water; Henry, for Richmond River; Elfin, Pacific, Æolus, and Lady Grey, for Newcastle; Esther, for Bellinger River; Mary Jane, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.

December 30.—London (s.), from Melbourne: 40 boxes tobacco, Buyers and Learmonth; 7 cases ice, Long.

December 30.—Vulture, from South Sea Islands: 44 tons sandal wood, Order.

December 30.—Admiral Lyons, from Liverpool: 69 packages salmon, Allen and Norton; 4 packages leather, 272 packages spirits, 35 bales paper, 23 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 2 packages, Caird and Co.; 2052 drain pipes, J. Doulton; 11 packages, J. Taylor; 2 packages, H. Challiner; 150 barrels beer, 10 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 2 packages, J. Mort and Co.; 50 tons pig iron, 30 arms and boxes, 100 arm moulds, 60 boxes tin plates, 105 bundles buckets, 20 packages hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 682 bars iron, 24 sheets iron, 4 packages, E. P. Capper; 2 packages, C. Robertson; 12 packages earthenware, G. Lane; 50 packages hardware, J. W. Pass; 12 packages, J. E. Blake; 1 package, Moore; 1 boat and gear, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 37 tierces soda; 44 boxes fish, 155 tons coal, 50,000 slates, 50 hogsheads rum, 14 barrels caustic soda, 52 boxes cheese, 25 carotels currants, 289 bags oats, Order.

EXPORTS.

December 30.—Scotia, for South Sea Islands: 1 hogshead rum, 1 quarter-cask 10 cases brandy, F. and G. Korff; 50 iron posts, 3 packages hardware, 23 tons casks, 2½ kegs tobacco, 8 cases oilman's stores, 4 casks beer, 5 cases claret, 1 bag coffee, 4 bags sugar, 9 packages, P. Stewart.

December 30.—Staghound, for Melbourne: 1000 bags oats, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 34 tons slates, W. W. Buckland; 53 coils spunyarn, W. H. Eldred.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Kiapara.—By the Isabella Hamilton, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hobart Town.—By the Kate, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Mauritius.—By the Wild Wave, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Curtis and Rockhampton.—By the Emily Hort, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Cooper.—By the Francis, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Wellington.—By the Cheetah, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Eagle (s.), on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Eden.—By a steamer, on Saturday, at noon.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: December 30, Buonaparte, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Robb, for Melbourne.

The female portion of the immigrants per Forest Monarch, were brought up to Sydney yesterday, by steamer. The vessel herself comes up to-day. The sickness on board has chiefly been diarrhœa; and of the thirteen deaths on the voyage, eleven were children, the other two being a female aged 36 and a youth aged 16.

The Admiral Lyons has on board three hundred and forty-eight immigrants, who have been brought out partly at the expense of their friends and partly at that of the Government. This vessel was put in Quarantine on her arrival yesterday morning; the sickness, however, is very trifling, and she will not be detained after Monday. The single females by her will be brought up by steamer this day. There have been six deaths and five births during the voyage.

A New Yacht.—By the Admiral Lyons a celebrated yacht named The Charm, has been received, consigned to Messrs. Smith, Brothers. She is the latest boat belonging to the former owner of the Spray, at present the property of Mr. Dean. She is reputed to be remarkably speedy, and will be brought into the market at an early date.

The London (s.), left Port Phillip at 6.30 p.m. on the 27th, and passed the s.s. Royal Charter between the Heads. Captain Cottier sent his boat on board and obtained a few late papers, which he has obligingly handed to us. The London has had light winds throughout the passage, and arrived here at 4.30 a.m. yesterday.

The Vulture is from Uvea, whence she sailed on the 17th instant. No vessels have been sighted.

The Lochinvar is bound to Adelaide, via Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Deva, brig, 240 tons, Thomas, from Nelson, New Zealand.

December 29.—Janet, brig, 198 tons, Johnson, from Melbourne.

December 29.—Adelaide, schooner, 77 tons, Pearce, from Melbourne.

December 30.—Boundary, brig, 188 tons, Wilson, from Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARD.

December 29.—Gilbert Jamieson, Minerva, Cumberland, Frederick Griffiths, Catherine Agnes, Grafton, Oceana.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 23.—Golden Spring, Eagle, from Sydney; Monica, from Calcutta.

December 24.—Prince Alfred (s.), from Milford Haven; Margaret Nicol, from Newcastle; London, Wanderer, and Monarch, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 23.—Morning Light, Tornado, Saldanha, for Liverpool; Formosa, Fairlight, Keystone, for Calcutta; Venette, for Sydney.

December 25.—Rialto, for San Francisco; New York, for Callao.

The Prince Alfred.—This fine little steamer anchored in Hobson's Bay on the 24th instant, having been one hundred and two days since leaving London, that is, including detention at the following ports, viz.:—seven days at Milford Haven, two at St. Vincent's, and three at Table Bay. She is intended for the New Zealand and Sydney mail service, and will, we are sure, prove herself equal to the task. Captain Jarvis is in command, and from all appearances has won the esteem and good wishes of all the passengers, to one of whom (Mr. Gresham) we are indebted for Cape papers to the 11th instant.—*Age*, 27th December.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Ammerland, from Manila.
December 30.—Veronica, port not known.
Wind—E.N.E., fine.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURE.

December 23.—Alarm, for Newcastle.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.

October 21.—Hamburg, Owen Glendower, Henrietta, Helena, for Melbourne; William Watson, for Auckland; Lansdowne, for Sydney.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Two letters have recently appeared in your journal, calling attention to the rash manner in which the amateur boatmen of Sydney are in the habit of risking their lives on the water, regardless of the threatening indications of the barometer. I am not in a position to reply officially to the suggestion that a flag should be hoisted at the Observatory whenever sailing is dangerous. I may, however, do some little service by stating the practical result of my short experience in Sydney.

Being fond of boating, and at the same time unwilling to risk my life unnecessarily, I make it a rule never to venture on the water when there is a considerable depression of the barometer below its mean height; such a depression is almost invariably followed, if not accompanied, by a high wind from some quarter. Every one knows that a hot wind is generally followed by what is called in Sydney a "brickfielder," but I have been unable to discover any rule for determining how soon the squall is likely to come on. If a warning flag were hoisted, it would simply indicate that the barometer had fallen below a certain point.

The mean uncorrected height of the barometer at the sea level is about 30 1-10 inches, and 1-10th of an inch less for every 90 feet of elevation. Whenever it falls half-an-inch or more below this mean height we may expect rough weather.

Your correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the instruments at an Observatory have any peculiar sensitiveness whereby a coming squall can be predicted; for such a purpose, all mercurial barometers are equally serviceable.

It may be that the rule which I have given may be too comprehensive and indefinite; if so I shall be glad to see it amended by any one whose longer acquaintance with the laws of Australian winds enables him to speak with more accuracy on the subject.

W. SCOTT.

Observatory, Sydney, December 30th.

THE COMMERCIAL NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Much discussion has recently taken place as to the respective forces of England and France for purposes of aggression or defence,—and it has been properly pointed out that while the genius and the circumstances of France are all in favour of a superiority in military power, everything on the other hand favours the naval power of England, and nothing more than the habits of the people in connection with a seafaring life. This point has been made very clear by the statistics of the trade of the two contries published from time to time. In a recent number we published the navigation returns of France and of the United Kingdom for the first seven months of the present year. A comparison of these returns is most instructive, as bearing upon the naval forces of the two countries;—and, in making it, we shall confine ourselves to French ships in the one case, and to British ships in the other, as it is obvious that the portion of the trade of either country carried on in foreign ships cannot affect this question. During the period indicated, the French ships which entered into and cleared from ports in France were as follows:—

French Ships—January 1st to July 31st, 1858.

Entered French ports	5,931	—Tonnage	901,553
Cleared from French ports ...	5,579	—Tonnage	847,150
Total Ships	11,510	—Tonnage	1,748,703

The return for the same period of British ships entered into and cleared from British ports is as follows:—

British Ships—January 1st to July 31st, 1858.

Entered British ports	10,319	—Tonnage	2,762,883
Cleared from British ports ...	13,873	—Tonnage	3,486,025
Total Ships	24,192	—Tonnage	6,248,908

The total number of French ships which entered and cleared during those months was therefore 11,510 against 24,192 of British ships:—but that is not all. The average size of the French ships was only 152 tons, while the average size of the British ships was 258 tons; the entire tonnage of the French ships being only 1,748,703 tons, while that of the British ships was 6,248,908 tons. While, therefore, the number of British ships was little more than double that of the French ships, the tonnage of the former, which is the true criterion of relative importance, was not much less than four times that of the latter. These figures are confined to the foreign trade of the two countries. But as a means of supplying seamen and of inducing to a love of a seafaring life, the coasting trade of a country is of equal importance with the foreign. In France the coasting trade is comparatively unimportant But what is it in Great Britain? During the same seven months the British ships which entered and cleared in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom were no fewer than 177,471, of an average size of one hundred and one tons, and an aggregate amount of 18,045,065 tonnage. Nor is this all. In addition to our coasting trade we have very extensive deep sea fisheries. At this moment, off the two ports of Wick and Dunbar alone, there are upwards of 2000 boats employed in the herring fishery. And all these sources of sea-faring are increasing every year. The adoption of Free-trade and the repeal of the Navigation Laws have done more indirectly to increase our naval superiority than any other single cause which has been in operation of late years.—*Economist.*

Australian Emigration.—In mentioning the sailing, this day, of the Royal Charter, for Melbourne, with a full complement of passengers of all classes, and a cargo of great value, we may notice the succeeding ship of the same "Eagle Line," the far-famed Great Britain, which will sail on the 15th of next month. The Great Britain is as famous as the island after which she is called; and although not so old, nor likely to last as long, she is apt to fill a page or two of history, for she has really done the State some service—no vessel afloat can excel her in that respect. She has carried thousands under the snow white flag of peace to a distant colony, where energy and exertion have been duly rewarded. When the trumpet of war awoke the world from its peaceful slumbers, and the red flag of oppression menaced European liberty, the Great Britain went careering over the wide waste of waters full of noble hearts and athletic arms to repel aggression and aid the weak. Now, again, she is destined to return to her former and primary path—that of peaceful commerce and the continuation of commercial traffic between almost the antipodes of the globe. The history of this great leviathan is remarkable. We saw her on her first voyage, and examined her in her gorgeous pride, and we hesitate not to say that the vessel this day is as good and as strong, and even superior in her fittings, than she was on that day. We need not refer to what has been done to make her perfect, nor to what she has done to obtain fame since the period we speak of. We have had a careful look over her during the week, and we admire her now as much as ever. It would seem that her owners (Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.,) are never tired of working for the benefit of the public, who so largely patronise the "Eagle Line" of Australian packets, and although there was hardly anything necessary to be done on board this gigantic ship, yet they have made important internal alterations and improvements, for convenience of passengers. These have been suggested by experience, and close attention to the wants of passengers. Attached to every state room in the ship, are closets &c., which render their apartments perfect in all respects. The second, intermediate, and third class cabins, have been all removed, and amplified considerably. More space is allowed for sleeping rooms, whilst light and ventilation are augmented on a large scale. The furniture and other fittings of the several departments is certainly more than commensurate, taking the prices of passage into account, and cannot fail to command attention, and produce general satisfaction. We cannot observe any wanting. The vessel has been so often under notice, that it would be superfluous to say more, nor need we have said so much, but to point out the improvements recently made for the benefit of passengers. Captain Grey, who has been so long connected with her, has the good fortune to possess the golden opinion of thousands of all classes, and his character, like that of his famous vessel, stands A 1, all the world over.—*Liverpool Northern Times*, 23rd October.

Valentia Harbour.—This place, hitherto comparatively unknown, is about to assume vast importance, as the European terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph. The following description of the island and town is copied from Lippincott's Gazetteer:—"Valentia, or Kenmore, an island off the west coast of Ireland, Munster, county Kerry, three miles S.W of Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait one and one-fourth mile in breadth, and which forms the most western harbour in the British Islands; latitude 51 degrees 55 minutes N., longitude 10 degrees 19 minutes W. Length of island, seven miles; breadth, two miles. It gives the title of Viscount to the Annesley family. Valentia, or Valencia, a town or village at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Valentia, Ireland, is beautifully enclosed among brown mountain slopes. Population of town and parish, 2482. The harbour is deep, capacious, and completely land-locked, and being the most western part of Europe, has lately attracted considerable attention in consequence of a proposal to make it the western terminus of railway communication and a principal station for Atlantic steamers. Trinity Bay and Bull's Arm Bay are on the eastern coast of the island of Newfoundland, about latitude 40 degrees N., and longitude 52 degrees W.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 30.	8.30 a.m.	E.S.E.	Moderate breezes.
	Noon.	E.S.E.	Ditto ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto ditto.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6·3
6½	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13½	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·55	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	...	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	[illegible]

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	..	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	..	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	..	8·20	11·29	3·29	6·9
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26½	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¾	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 6·5 a.m. and 4·35 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·33	2·53	7·33	3·8
4	Waratah	7·48	3·3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
1[illegible]	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9½	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

Religious Endowment by the State.—A well attended preliminary meeting was held yesterday in the School of Arts, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Lang, in connection with the question of State aid to religion. The principal object of the meeting was to adopt measures for the convening of a public meeting of the citizens generally, so as to elicit a general expression of opinion and feeling with reference to the proposed action in the Legislative Assembly for the recision of the late vote by that body, by which a sum of £14,000, appropriated as part of the Government endowment for religious purposes, was struck off the Estimates. The motion for the recision of this vote stands on the business papers of the House for Tuesday next, and the consequent shortness of time for a public movement in support of those members of the Assembly who supported the Ministry in disallowing this sum, was considered rather unfavourable. Notwithstanding this, the gentlemen who addressed themselves to the subject expressed themselves with confidence as to the ultimate result, not only as related to the affirming of the vote by which £14,000 for State endowment was struck off the Estimates, but as to the discontinuance ere long of State aid altogether. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Chairman, by the Rev. G. H. Stanley, Rev. J. Voller, Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Dr. Aaron, Mr. Black, &c. It was finally decided that a public meeting should be held on Monday next, and that a petition should be presented the next day against the recision of the vote referred to. The following resolutions were then submitted: Moved by Rev. J. Voller, and seconded by Dr. Aaron,—"That a public meeting of the citizens of Sydney be called on as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of considering the present state of the question of Government aid for professedly religious purposes, and to take such action thereupon as may appear desirable to terminate a system so inefficient and so unjust, and especially to sustain the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, by which the supplementary grant of £14 000 was disallowed." The resolution was put from the chair and unanimously carried. The next resolution was moved by Mr. Rolin, and seconded by Mr. Blackman, "That the said meeting be held in the hall of the School of Arts, on Monday next, 3rd January, 1859, at half past seven o'clock precisely." A committee was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements for calling the public meeting. This concluded the business, and the meeting broke up.

Auctioneers' Licenses.—Several auctioneers having filed their applications for renewal of their licenses too late to be entertained at the ordinary annual meeting, a meeting of Justices will be held at noon to-day for consideration of applications for special licenses under the circumstances.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

December		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
31	Friday	4 56	7 10	5 16	5 49

Moon—New, 4th January, 1859, 4h. 30·6 afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

In no department of fraud has there been so much ingenuity, machinery so expensive, or combination so complete, as in cheating the revenue. Unfortunately public opinion has not yet branded contrivances to rob the people at large, which this department of theft exhibits, with the stamp of infamy they deserve. This traditional warp of the popular mind is probably due to the despotic system of government which formerly prevailed, and to the antipathy which generally exists against all forms of taxation. It does not occur to every man that when the government is constituted by the people, it is merely their representative, and that every tax unfairly evaded throws a heavier burden upon the community at large—upon those who pay their share. In these colonies smuggling has been carried on to an enormous extent. There could be no difficulty in pointing to names, celebrated at least by rumour, for their achievements in this shape. There is a popular impression that some, who have the reputation of wealth, base their fortunes upon successful "runs." Thus there can be no difficulty in combining a number of persons in any scheme of fraud, because there is no difficulty in finding them. The vocabulary of smuggling is copious enough to avoid anything that is precisely explicit, yet it is sufficiently clear and intelligible to the initiated. Nor is it likely that confidence is rashly reposed by practised smugglers even in each other. It is understood that there shall be no unnecessary confidence—that the witnesses of a transaction shall be as few as possible; that those who have to cooperate for one end shall appear just at the nick of time, and perform the action required without recognising their coadjutors, or leaving any trace or clue to their cooperation. It is not until some elaborate investigation follows up the thread of a conspiracy to cheat the revenue, that the parties become cognisant of the extent of that conspiracy, or the members of the copartnery in which they have been enrolled.

Looking to the evidence given before the Board, we should say that it develops a system which might be entitled "Smuggling made easy"—for it is impossible to fancy anything better calculated to enable persons to defraud the revenue, and to do so with every probability of impunity. These facilities we shall just point out.

A vessel enters the Heads at night. It is not boarded until the following morning. All around are numerous bays, unwatched. No police boats guard the entrances. There are miles of coast in the various inlets and promontories of Port Jackson. If smuggling, then, is contemplated, it is only necessary that a vessel should be careful to arrive at night. The only limit to her operations is in the means of transferring goods from the vessel to the shore.

According to the accounts given by the various witnesses, the persons called tide-waiters are placed aboard vessels some considerable time after they enter the harbour. It is for them to watch that nothing is clandestinely removed from the vessel. It is stated by the witnesses, that many of them are persons advanced in years or addicted to habits of drunkenness. It is said that they are treated *well* by the captains—by which we understand that they are indulged with whatever the ship's stores may afford. It follows then, that any check which might arise from the watchfulness of these men—without supposing that they are corruptible—cannot be relied upon; but considering their pay, which is small, and the class from which they are taken, there is nothing whatever to induce us to believe that many of them would not turn their backs at the precise moment when it was necessary that they should not see. Then, there is a further chance of their soundly sleeping, however sober and however honest they may be,—some, it appears, according to Mr. Crook, taking advantage of the shadows of night to visit their homes.

When dutiable goods are put into bonded stores, we observe numerous facilities for smuggling, and in some cases detection seems to be nearly impossible. It must be remembered that the spirit trade is carried on by a very large class of persons besides the merchants. The public-houses within a short distance from the port are very numerous indeed. There are persons whose business it is to sound the retailers of spirits, and to find how far they are prepared to assist in smuggling transactions. This can be done by hints and signs and flash words which few are too dull to comprehend. There are many men who would at once refuse to involve themselves in the dangers of an illicit trade; but there are very few who consider themselves entitled to violate a confidence, or to attempt to interfere with others less scrupulous or less upright. It is, however, not necessary to suppose that in every case there is complicity on the part of purchasers with the smuggling transactions in which they are made to assist.

We have seen how smuggling can be carried on, using the machinery of the Customs—how the colours of the Crown can be made to cover frauds on the revenue—how the officers of the Customs can appear and disappear at precisely the point when it is necessary in order to make the fraud upon the revenue more safe. Smugglers have usually followed a process less refined and elaborate. They have simply landed their goods and evaded the revenue officers; but it is shown by the late transactions that this is but a clumsy method of proceeding, and that the Government itself may be made the most effective instrument in cheating the revenue.

First, we have bonded stores, a large number of buildings—some of the most imperfect construction—in which spirits are deposited until taken out for sale. These are scattered over the town, and are in the custody of lockers, who attend for the purpose of releasing spirits at certain hours of the day. No doubt, where a store, as in the instance of the Chilian Store, communicates with a free store underneath, where entrance and exit are going constantly on—there could be no better contrivance in the world to disguise the removal of goods, and to defraud the revenue. Thus, we find from the evidence of the "locker" at the Chilian Store, that when in that part of the building called the "bonded store," he passed down the trap-door the various dutiable goods, which were to be transferred to the Louisa—he had no means of knowing that they were ever carried out of the free store at all.

One thing in these bonded stores, designed for the protection of the revenue, is the marking of each package. This mark is prescribed by instructions from the Custom-house, which are often not obtained until after the stacking of the packages, and thus only the outside packages are marked at the time. The rest are supposed to receive their bond-mark when they are sent from the store, the paint being frequently wet at their departure. Thus, other marks may be substituted, so as to render it difficult to trace and identify the goods, and thus what is intended as a precaution may actually facilitate the fraud.

It appears that there are forms observed in removing goods from the bonds. Supposing goods to be removed from the stores without this authority, a time comes when the deficiency will be detected. But we are told that this is not until three years have passed—that once in three years there is a process by which these deficiencies are discoverable. Thus all the intervening time is free for the operations of the smuggler, provided the "lockers" are satisfied. Much will therefore depend upon the character of the "locker." The evidence seems to show that some who have filled the office were addicted to drunkenness. It must require men of a superior class to be trusted in a spirit store. They are constantly tempted by interested persons.

The mode of transferring goods from the bonded stores to vessels seems to have been wonderfully adapted to suggest the practice of smuggling. Any carter may be employed. It is admitted that in the case of the Louisa, carts went from the bonded stores without any inspection whatever. This inspection must also be dependent upon the fidelity of a single officer.

Referring to the system of clearance, it must be admitted that there are irregularities in the case of the Louisa, against which no system can guard, and in which the blame must rest with the officer of the Customs. The mode in which the clearance was executed was in violation of the rules. It appears that the "office copies" were taken on board the Louisa, and that they were deposited afterwards in the hands of the agent—that they were in fact entirely out of the custody of the department. Against irregularities of this kind no rules would be sufficient.

Thus it would appear the revenue is protected in the first instance by the honesty of the ship's crew, who have several hours to land, without observation, whatever they may think proper to carry on shore:—that after this, the Customs are protected by a tide-waiter, whose pay and whose position, and we fear we must add, whose character, afford very small guarantees to public confidence:—that the revenue is protected by the vigilance of the locker, and by the honesty of an export officer, who in his turn trusts the carter and the mate. The export officer proves that he has executed his duty by obtaining the signature of the landing-waiter, who confessedly has taken no cognizance of any of the transactions to which he attests. It appears, however, that the Government require a bond for the faithful performance of the contract. There appears to be no stipulation with respect to the parties by whom these bonds shall be signed, or their ability to make good any of the obligations they come under. These bonds appear to be so lodged in the Customs as to be liable to abduction.

Besides these facilities for defrauding the revenue, we have another disclosed in this evidence, in which it is scarcely necessary to seek the aid of any officer of the Customs. Vessels clear out for Guam, and other places in the South Seas, where there are no Customs regulations. These vessels are met upon the coast by small craft, and their lading partly transhipped. This, however, can only be supposed where transactions are rather large. But we believe it is by no means uncommon for these vessels to pass over the ship's side tierces of tobacco, and other dutiable articles, even before they quit the stream. The ship's papers are mere forms in voyages of this kind, and, of course, no comparison can ever be made between the ship's cargo and the ship's manifest.

As to the conduct of the parties engaged in the recent transactions—this will require strict investigation. Facts are thrown up from day to day which will, we hope, enable the public to arrive at a definite conclusion. This we shall notice hereafter.

A short time ago we called attention to the pastoral policy which was being pursued in South Australia, where the Government having introduced an Act to impose an assessment upon stock, the select committee of the Assembly to which the bill was referred reported against its equity and expediency. By the latest intelligence from the colony, we perceive that the bill has at length passed both Houses and become law, but not in the shape in which it was originally introduced. The case made out by the squatters as to their rights, so far commended itself to public opinion, that the Ministry judiciously abstained from forcing on the bill as a simple measure of increased taxation, without any corresponding advantage. Before the second reading was proposed, it was officially announced that a compromise would be agreed to. The Government would not surrender the Assessment or diminish its amount, but they agreed to grant a *quid pro quo*. The effect of the Bill, therefore, has been entirely to rearrange the pastoral tenure of the land, and put the squatters on a different and more improved footing.

There were two grievances which the Crown tenants principally complained of, and if these could be removed, they were willing to make greater annual payments. It was not complained that the rents levied were already extravagant. The general prosperity of the squatters since the gold discoveries sufficiently disproved that, and the present price of wool and mutton make it preposterous to pretend that the waste lands on which that produce is raised cannot afford to bear the rent imposed. Nor was it pretended that even the additional impost of twopence per head for each sheep would make stations unprofitable. But the sore point was the uncertainty as to these imposts. The power of assessing conferred by the Orders in Council is unlimited. If a needy Government can one year impose twopence a head, a needier Government can the following year impose another twopence. And if the squatters are found to submit rather than throw up their holdings, the screw can be tightened up till the limit of endurance has been reached. Such a prospect is anything but alluring to the capitalist. Perpetual squabbles and a constantly diminishing profit, offers no inducement to make permanent improvements. The one thing most wanted to make the Crown tenants contented, and encourage them to develop the capabilities of their holdings, was the final determination of the rent payable, whether it was collected directly or under the indirect form of an assessment. This essential requisite the Government in its capacity of landlord has agreed to grant. On the settlers surrendering their present leases, fresh leases are to be issued for the unexpired term, containing a guarantee that there should be no additional impost, "save general taxes and impositions which may be imposed on all lands or stock within the province"—that is to say, that while no further special class tax shall be instituted, the squatters are not under cover of that exemption to escape from any general tax which financial exigencies may at any time render it necessary to levy on the whole colony.

The second great grievance of the squatters related to the renewal of their holdings on the expiry of their present leases. According to the late regulations, runs reverting to the Crown were to be put up to auction and leased to the highest bidder. This plan was asserted to bear hardly on the settler, who, if he were run up hard by opposition biddings, would be obliged either to give more for his run than it was intrinsically worth, or else to sell at a sacrifice the stock for which he had no longer pasture. It has been accordingly arranged that the settler shall not be exposed to this pressure, but that twelve months before the expiry of the lease, the run shall be valued in the usual way, and the holder shall have the option of taking it on for five years longer, at the value then fixed on, the same process to be repeated quinquennially. This is equivalent, therefore, to a perpetual holding, as long as the tenant does not quarrel with the valuation. This is an equitable arrangement, so long as the valuing is perfectly fair for both parties, but there is, of course, a dangerous opening here for favoritism and political jobbery. If the Crown valuers are not placed entirely beyond the influence of the Cabinet, it is easy to see that supporters of any existing Ministry might be leniently dealt with. It is some check on such abuses that the new rent, when determined, is to be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information, and neighbouring squatters are pretty sure to keep a jealous look-out over each other. Still they might not always think it expedient to complain when they suspected anything wrong, and if they did they would achieve no redress or even vengeance, for Ministerial responsibility is a farce where the Premier has a majority at his back. But if the public can be secured against being cheated in these valuations, and if they can all be conducted on so uniform a system as to give rise to no inequalities of treatment, the plan would be fair to all parties. The State will get the full rent for the land, to which it is entitled, while the settler will have every inducement to devote himself to the improvement of his run with every confidence of reaping a return for his outlay. No one has a better right to the renewal of a lease than the old tenant, if he is willing to pay a fair price for it. No one is more likely to understand its capabilities for it, or to feel attached to it, and all landlords know that a constant change of tenants is not desirable. At the same time no claim to the freehold can possibly spring up, as every five years the State reasserts its right to the soil.

Under this new arrangement both parties get what they want. The Government gets money, and the squatters get tenure. The rents are safe, and the right in a run becomes valuable for transfer.

Besides these general arrangements there are some minor conditions specified in these new regulations. In classifying land as to its quality, none is to be reckoned as capable of carrying fewer than seventy-five sheep to the square mile—none as capable of carrying more than two hundred and fifty sheep to the square mile. The rent is to be payable by the middle of the year, which is a compromise between pre-payment and post-payment. Twenty-five per cent. extra is to be paid as a fine if the rent is not paid within a month of its being due; but the Governor has power to remit the fine. New runs are not liable to assessment for the first four years. On the whole, this settlement of the land question may be regarded as decidedly favourable to the squatters, and will probably induce an increased flow of capital into pastoral enterprise.

MELBOURNE.

By Electric Telegraph.

[from our correspondent.]

Melbourne, Thursday, 6 p.m.

The National Bank affair is now to be settled. All the directors have agreed to resign their seats at the board, and to retire, two by two. The present directors are eligible for re-election. The French Consul died yesterday, of dysentery.

At the Crown Land sales to-day, only four lots were sold.

There is nothing doing at auction in merchandize.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday Evening.

The weather has been very changeable—hot, cold, showery, and fine. To day it is intensely hot.

Flour selling at £15 to £16; wheat, 6s. in town, and 6s. 5d. at the Port; bran, 1s. 8d. Little doing.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Melly, a special meeting was held, and one debt was proved.

In the estate of Edward Goodwin, an adjourned examination meeting. A medical certificate was handed up, to the effect that, by reason of illness, insolvent was unable to attend, and the meeting was consequently adjourned until the 10th February.

In the estate of Edward Gallagher, an adjourned single meeting, for the purpose of inquiring into the validity of insolvent's transfer of his business to one Cosgrove. Mr. Gurner was examined in reference to this point, after which his Honor expressed as his opinion that the transfer was a valid transaction in law. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of John Newman, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and a fourth was admitted as a claim only. The assignee's report was read, and the meeting passed a resolution allowing insolvent his household furniture, &c., but his Honor reserved his ratification or otherwise until the 10th February.

In the estate of Thomas Bird, an adjourned single meeting: further adjourned until the 1st February.

In the estate of George Carter, a single meeting. Three debts were proved, insolvent not being present.

In the estate of James Richards, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The assignee was directed to discontinue an action commenced for the recovery of an omnibus, to sell certain property at Kingston (subject to a mortgage), and to allow insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Samuel Crook, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Fitzhardinge, and the meeting further adjourned until the 11th February.

IN RE H. FISHER'S CERTIFICATE.

The Chief Commissioner intimated his intention to deliver judgment in the above matter at three o'clock, to-morrow (Friday), provided that the other business of the Court permit.

IN RE J. H. GANNON.

Upon the application of this insolvent, the Chief Commissioner directed the official assignee to allow him £10 for his expenses while detained in Sydney, and during his return to Tamworth.

SURRENDER.

George William Brown, of Dapto, innkeeper. Liabilities, £5447 5s. 6½d. Assets: value of real property (mortgaged for £3126), £3140; of personal property, £360; outstanding debts, £397 15s. 1d.; total, £3897 15s. 1d. Deficit, £1549 10s. 5½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 31.—Henry Bachfield, single, 10. Donald R. M'Donald, single, half-past 10. Alexander B. Grant, adjourned examination, 11. James L. Michael, special, under a Judge's order for examination, 1. Louis Tartarin, second, half-past 2. Henry Fisher, for judgment in the matter of his application for a certificate of discharge, 3. Peter Canavan, single, 3. James Stewart, single, half-past 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Raper, Mr. Neale, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Peden.

Three courts sat all day. Mr. Forbes in one, proceeded with the investigation of a charge of fraudulent insolvency, which was not concluded; while in the other courts, cases almost out of number were heard, all of a very trifling character, and very few of them supported by evidence sufficient to lead to conviction. Some were remanded for further inquiry.

Ten drunkards were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Edward Hines, found guilty of having assaulted Ellen his wife, who appears to be much addicted to drink, was, in consideration of the trying circumstances under which he committed the assault complained of, sentenced to be detained in custody until the rising of the Court.

A German named Laou was brought before the Bench on a warrant issued on the complaint of his employer, H. C. Master, for having unlawfully absented himself from his hired service. Mr. Master's evidence supported the information, defendant was found guilty of the offence, and was sentenced to forfeit one week's wages, and the agreement to be cancelled.

Charles Whitney, publican, was fined 5s. for having neglected to keep his lamp burning from sunset of the 4th to sunrise of the 5th December. William Callaghan and George S. Clarke were fined 5s. each, and Peter Sharman 10s., for keeping open their houses for trading on Sunday; and Michael Wholohan was fined 10s. for having permitted music and dancing in his house, not having obtained a permission in writing as required by law.

Frederick Lawrence, for having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

George Hudson pleaded guilty to an information by Mr. Stubbs for having, in violation of the omnibus bylaws, by negligently driving, damaged another omnibus, and paid a penalty of 10s., with costs of Court.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Eldred, and Mr. Shoobert.

Patrick Kearney, a young man (about 20 years of age) was brought before the Court suspected of being of unsound mind. Prisoner's behaviour in court was characterised by symptoms of aberrated intellect, and Elizabeth Dane, a person in whose service he had been engaged for two years, testified to his frequently threatening to hang himself, and to the necessity for keeping a person to sleep in the same room with him, in order that he might not do injury to himself or others. Kearney had been in the habit of spending all his wages in drink. John Yates Rutter, police surgeon, had examined prisoner, and believed him to be of weak intellect, not having sufficient capacity to earn his living in any way, and requiring constraint. Ordered to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for six months, in default to be confined in Darlinghurst gaol for one month.

Mary Ann Brown was charged with being drunk and using obscene language, in Essex-lane. Upon prisoner's appearance in court she admitted the offence with which she was charged, and for some time (during which their Worships were in deliberation) indulged in the most grossly obscene and blasphemous language. Fined £5, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Donald M'Kay, a seaman, was charged with having stolen the sum of £13 10s. from the person of James Fletcher, also a seaman. When apprehended by sergeant Elliott on the above charge, prisoner stated that the third mate of the Damascus had given him four pounds, and he (prisoner) had in his possession two £1-notes and two sovereigns; from information received, the sergeant was also led to accompany the sailmaker on board that ship (the Damascus), when the sailmaker handed him nine £1-notes, an English half-sovereign, and 6s. 6d. in silver, which prisoner had put in his possession; he afterwards received from Mrs. O'Reilly (at whose house prisoner had been lodging,) 25s. 3d. in silver and 3d. in coppers; prisoner was then confined. Fletcher in his evidence, stated that he was a seaman, and was lodging at O'Reilly's house in George-street, prisoner having also been living there since Sunday last. On Tuesday, after dinner, complainant went to bed, and on going to sleep had in his pocket twelve £1 notes, one English sovereign, and one English half-sovereign, all of which he was certain he had then quite safe. On waking, however, he immediately missed his money, though he had not felt any one at his pockets, nor did he see any one in the room when he went to lie down; some of the notes were new ones, like the five now produced; complainant admitted that he had had a glass too much before he went to lie down. John Sheen, a seaman, also living at O'Reilly's, stated that when prisoner came ashore he told him (witness) that he had only 7s. 6d.; when Fletcher went to bed the witness and prisoner followed him, and Sheen shook him to waken him, but on failing to do so desisted, and witness having shaved in the same room, then asked prisoner to try to rouse Fletcher; witness saw prisoner with his arms round complainant, but did not see him take any money. Archibald Brands, sailmaker, belonging to the Walter Hood, said prisoner had on Tuesday afternoon come and asked him to go on shore to have a glass of ale, when Brands observed that prisoner had a good deal of money about him, and seemed rather careless concerning it; when they again went on board, prisoner gave witness £10 to send to his (prisoner's) mother; they then went to a public-house, and defendant paid for all with a half-sovereign; the notes now produced were similar to those received from prisoner. Bridget O'Reilly deposed that on asking defendant for a week's board which he owed, he said he would do so in half an hour, and about four o'clock on Tuesday he gave her £1 3s., the sovereign being an English one. John Gallagher, barman at the Patent Slip public house, deposed to having received an Oriental Bank note from prisoner on Tuesday afternoon; and David Knowles, third mate of the Damascus, stated in evidence that he had never given £4 to prisoner at any time. In defence, prisoner said, when he went into O'Reilly's house on Saturday night, he had £15 in his swag (on the steamboat) and £8 in his pocket; and when on Sunday morning he asked O'Reilly if he would take him, saying that he had very little money, it was because he never allowed any one to know what money he had when he was amongst strangers. He was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

George Carter (a coloured man, baker, George-street) was brought up on suspicion of having stolen £20, the property of Charles Hemming, labourer, Clyde-street. When prisoner was arrested on this charge by constable Hargrave there was found on his person £36 19s. 4d., consisting of £5 notes, £1 notes, sovereigns, half sovereigns, silver, and copper, and, on searching his bag at the White Swan, was also found a bill of exchange on the London Chartered Bank of Australasia for £200, as well as gold watch, playing cards, and American coins. Hemming, who is a seaman, deposed that about five weeks ago he had about £20 or £22 in his pocket, and (being drunk) to the best of his recollection, he lost them in Harrington-street, when defendant was in his company; he had frequently played at cards in prisoner's company, and missed his money on the night in question. Lewis Brown, a man of colour, who keeps a boarding-house in King-street, deposed that when Hemming told him that he had lost at play about sixty notes altogether, he (witness) told Hemming that he knew a man who had robbed him, and mentioned Carter as the person; Hemming replied, "That is the man who has robbed me at cards, I know, but if he has robbed me in any other way I do not know of it;" Brown rejoined, "Yes, he has robbed you, and I know how he did it—by his cards, which you don't know, or anyone else in Sydney, for he got them in New York, they are marked, and therefore he knows them;" Hemming then asked him if he knew of his other loss besides by play, when Brown said, "I saw prisoner one night about two or three weeks ago, or it might be more, put his hand into your pocket, and take out some notes; after he had taken them out the prisoner came to where I was, and I asked him 'what have you taken out of that man's pocket?' he replied, 'A few notes I have taken from the Dutchman;'" he then walked away to the light, and I saw him count forty-four notes; he said, "I'm open for any bl——y game in the world." This took place outside Bazilio's house, where they had been playing at cards, and at the doorstep of which Hemming and prisoner had sat

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down. Committed for trial at Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed.

George Carter (the same defendant) was also convicted of having stolen a hat (valued at 10s.) from the house of Lewis Brown, where he had been lodging, and was likewise committed for trial upon this charge. Bail allowed.

Ann Prouse was sentenced to one month's hard labour in gaol for indecently exposing her person in a public place.

Joseph Cordell, for wilfully disobeying lawful commands on board the ketch Bromey, was sent to gaol for three days; and for drunken and disorderly conduct on board, was fined 40s., in default to be further imprisoned for two days.

Of two drunkards on this day's sheet, one (her first time) was discharged, and another was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

The case, Morris v. Coleman, for wages, was dismissed; and the cases Cullen v. Baker, for false account of distraint, and Cullen v. Baker, for excessive charging, were remanded until Tuesday next.

ANOTHER BALLOON VOYAGE.

Yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, it began to be extensively rumoured in town that the balloon was about to make another ascent; and on repairing to the spot where the inflation was made on the two previous occasions, the huge, tawny rotundity of the "Australasian" was there found by several persons rapidly developing in size and motive power. A good deal of quiet satisfaction seemed to be felt at this circumstance; showing, as it did, a very spirited determination on the part of those specially interested "not to be done," and also to make amends if possible for the unlooked for disappointment unavoidably caused by the non-ascension of the balloon on Friday last. No advertisement had appeared, or any other public notification been made; but before noon a large number of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the Domain Guard-house, exulting in the beauty of the weather, the favourable direction of the wind, and the prospects thereby afforded of a more successful air voyage than either of the two which had yet taken place. The crowd observed the most perfect propriety and decorum,—watching the deft preparations of Messrs. Dean and Brown (the aeronauts), and their assistants, and discussing the intended expedition with that extraordinary mixture of dogmatism and simplicity which is usually current upon such occasions. It "would go," or "it would not go," it was "madness to think of such a thing," "perfectly safe," &c., &c., and so forth; until attention was fairly wearied, and several stretched themselves lazily on the grass. At first it was understood that four persons were to ascend—besides Messrs. Dean and Brown, two volunteers (one of whom was Mr. Edwards, who behaved with so much *sang froid* and presence of mind at the late balloon affair in the Domain). It was found, however, that the power of ascension was decidedly insufficient to carry up the four persons as originally intended; and the trial even when three only were left in the car proved that a lighter weight was necessary. Mr. Dean and Mr. Edwards were therefore of necessity the only two who could avail themselves of their chance for a very delightful, although, of course, somewhat hazardous trip. The balloon rose from the earth with much grace and ste diness, at about twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, and proceeded over the city nearly due west; afterwards, on reaching a considerable altitude, deflecting its course in a more northerly direction. Its magnificent ascent was greeted with loud cheers from those present, to which the two aeronauts heartily responded, and could for a long time be distinguished waving their caps, &c. After remaining up for rather less than an hour, the "Australasian" slowly descended at Hunter's Hill, at the distance of about eight or nine miles in a direct line from where she started. The aeronauts alighted in perfect safety, and Mr. Edwards has described their voyage in the letter subjoined:

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The following may not be uninteresting to your readers:—

The last ascent of the "Australasian" balloon having been robbed of its success by the carelessness of one of the spectators, at the time of the inflation, and the faith of the public in its capacity to realise the promises held out by its proprietors having been, to a certain extent, weakened in consequence, it was deemed desirable that an experimental trip should be made, without any previous advertisement, in order to test the qualities of the balloon, and this day was set apart for the trial. The balloon was inflated in the place previously occupied, viz., a spot opposite to the Treasury, and near the corner of Macquarie-street, and at twenty-five minutes past 12, Mr. Dean, accompanied by myself, entered the car. The wind at the time was blowing gently from the S.E., and in the presence of about 1000 persons the cords were set free, and the balloon rose from the earth amidst the shouts of the excited bystanders.

I will now briefly state my own personal experiences of our very delightful and interesting voyage. Upon leaving our solid resting-place for the more etherial regions through which we were to travel, we rose very steadily until we attained a height of about half-a-mile, when the speed of the balloon was instantly increased by coming within the course of the upper part of the current of air by which we were being carried. A few minutes brought us over Cockatoo Island, and here for a considerable period all motion seemed to cease, and for upwards of fifteen minutes we were almost stationary. After hearing from my companion that we were "all right," and exchanging with him a hearty shake of the hand, I leant over the side of the car and gazed, not without a feeling of awe and wonder, upon the scene around and beneath me. And now pen and tongue must utterly fail to do justice to this sublime spectacle. Long as I have been impressed with the beauty of Sydney, and more especially of the harbour of Port Jackson, I find that I never until to-day knew the magnificence of the capital of New South Wales. The town itself, with its many little points running out into the bay, and every one dotted with buildings, looked like a miniature Sebastopol, and though at last its streets no longer bore the signs of their usual stir and bustle,—though the forms of those who watched us with eager eyes from beneath had faded altogether from our view, and the cabs and other vehicles which give so much animation to a city, wore the aspect of flies of different orders and genera, the hum of thousand voices and of thousand sounds came gently upon our ear, and told us that we yet were in the region of our fellow men. Rising, however, still more and more rapidly, until we attained our greatest altitude, that of about two miles, those sounds gradually ceased, and the most death-like and solemn silence prevailed. So profound indeed was it that even the pulsation of my own heart could be distinctly heard, the opening and closing of the valve sounded like a pistol shot, and the flirting of the balloon like the flapping of a ship's sail in a gale of wind. Beneath us, like a network, were spread the innumerable creeks, inlets, and bays of our beautiful harbour, and far off in the distance I could discern the waters of the Hawkesbury, in their junction with Broken Bay. Looking out to sea, the North and South Heads appeared like small projecting fragments of rock, and the mighty ocean beyond seemed to mingle with and lose itself in the clouds. Shark, Clark, and Garden Islands were but little patches of land, and the many sandy beaches of the bay like stripes of the whitest calico. The vessels in the water were many of them soon lost to view, and when I last saw her, the European steamship looked little larger than the plaything of a child. I could not attempt a description of the whole of the scene presented to our view, the almost interminable forests of gum trees bending towards the north of Middle Harbour, the countless orchards of oranges and vines with which the country towards Parramatta is studded, dotted here and there with pretty cottages rising up amongst them, like daisies on a green sward—the magnificent stretch of country reaching to the base of the Blue Mountains—the grand sight of the cliffs towards Botany, and of that Bay itself—all this must be left to the imagination of those less fortunate than myself, as any attempt at description from me must utterly fail.

We experienced several trifling changes of current, and at one time our course appeared to be directed towards Broken Bay—a fact which excited in my mind the only uncomfortable feeling I experienced, as nothing seemed to await us but the chance of a descent in an almost uninhabited district, and a prospect of a lodging beneath the trunk of an ancestral gum tree. Another gust carried us, however, towards Parramatta, and seeing many clear patches of ground available for our descent, we determined not to risk the danger of getting farther into the bush, and probably being absent from Sydney the whole of the night. The grapnel having been set free, the rope loosened, and the valve opened, to allow the gas to escape, in a few seconds we descended in an orchard about three miles from Kissing Point, belonging to a Mr. Jupp. After one or two slight concussions, which were productive of no other injury than the fracture of an unmentionable part of my costume, we managed with the assistance of the people of the neighbourhood, to get the balloon fast to earth, and the great machine was soon emptied of its contents, folded up, and placed in the car. And here, I must on the part of Mr. Dean and myself, most thankfully acknowledge the kindness with which we were received by those who came so willingly to tender us their assistance. To Mr. Small, and Mr. Werkes, we are particularly grateful: to the former for his hospitality, so valued when really so much required; and to the latter for the use of his dray and horse to convey the balloon to the wharf at Kissing Point, at which place we got on board the steamer, and reached Sydney safely at 6 o'clock.

We had travelled about 20 miles, allowing for the variations of our course, and were in the air about 45 or 50 minutes.

I may add in conclusion, that there is no sensation whatever of a disagreeable nature in ascending in a balloon. You appear to be perfectly stationary, and the earth and all upon it seem to be sinking away from you. The temperature to-day was purer and more exhilarating than any I ever before experienced, and beyond a pain in my ears, which seized me when we had reached our greatest height, but which lasted only for a few minutes, I did not experience the slightest annoyance. All sense of fear was forgotten in the contemplation of the grandeur around me, and it may throw an additional charm on the beauty of aerial voyage to say that there were "no flies."

I should be wanting in justice if I did not bear my humble testimony to the skill and courage of my companion, Mr. Dean, who I think fully merits all the encomiums which have been passed upon him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HY. EDWARDS.

Sydney, December 30th, 1858.

SUPPOSED GOLD-FIELD NEAR MAITLAND.

(From Yesterday's Mercury.)

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, West Maitland, for the purpose of taking further steps with reference to the reported discovery of a gold-field near the Paterson. The meeting was convened by advertisement, and also by circulars.

Mr. W. Holcombe was called to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Else, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Ford, who had at the request of Messrs. Aked and Forder visited the locality of the reported discovery, and who, from past experience at Ballaarat, Clunes, and other quartz mines, was qualified to pronounce an opinion on the subject, was called on to address the meeting.

Mr. Ford said that he had visited the spot of the supposed reef, and there was every indication that a reef did exist there, but it would require some means and expenditure to find it out. He firmly believed that there was a reef, and that it might be a payable one; but the country was not primitive enough for it to be seen—the primitive rocks did not show at the surface. The country certainly was not like that at Port Phillip, but it had an auriferous appearance. He liked the appearance of the quartz he found there; it had the bluish appearance, which was possessed by reef quartz that had gold in it. He traced what he supposed to be a reef for about a mile and a half, and it was his opinion that if there was gold in the reef there would be gold in the alluvial sinking. He thought that it would require a party of twenty men to test the reef properly; and wherever they saw the cap of the reef they should sink a shaft. The best way to form such a party was that adopted at Ballaarat—to allow them so much a week, and a half-share in the gold. Thus they might have each 25s. a week till they found gold, and if they found it in paying quantities, this money would then be stopped, and their half-shares would begin. A party of twenty might test the reef in a month. What he saw was enough, from the appearance of quartz on the surface, to make him think there was a reef in existence there. He produced a specimen that he had picked up, of the "cap" of a reef—a conglomerate of ironstone, sandstone, and quartz. He picked that up first when he arrived at the place, and he said at once there was a reef in existence. He went up the hill and saw a stratum of quartz extending some six feet or thereabouts, in a northerly and southerly direction. On the crown of the hill he found a hole that had been sunk, and there he saw that there was a leader—strong evidence that a reef was not far off. A miner would not sink at a leader; but would take the position of the reef, and sink to the west of it. A person with little experience of the gold-fields would say that that was not a gold-field—it was not barren enough, and the primitive rock did not show enough at the surface; but he had known gold found where there were no indications on the surface—where there was even blue basaltic rock there. It would take a month for twenty men to test the reef properly, for they should sink to the reef and also through it, as the bottoms of reefs were frequently the richest; but it might take longer to test the alluvial sinking. There were three creeks in the locality, running into one, and bearing, as he thought in a S.S.W. direction. He had seen the specimens before produced from the locality by Mr. Aked, and from them also believed that a payable gold-field would be found, he would not say exactly there, but thereabouts.

After Mr. Ford had concluded, several present expressed their thanks for the information he had afforded.

Mr. Wade said that for his part he did not believe there was a gold-field there, nor did anybody else believe it; and, therefore, no subscription would be got for the prospectors for the trouble they had taken. Still he believed they had acted conscientiously, and done their best; and he hoped he would be deceived, and that a gold field would be found. Mr. Levy had told him that he would not subscribe for prospecting; but had authorised him to guarantee £500 as a reward to be given in the event of a paying gold field being found within twenty-five miles of Maitland.

After some further conversation Mr. Wade guaranteed "the payment of the sum of £500 to Mr. Aked or any other person who finds a paying gold-field within twenty-five miles of Maitland, within six months from this date; a paying gold-field to be considered one where five out of every ten get wages such as any labourer could earn."

Mr. Aked expressed himself satisfied with this guarantee, and willing to show the locality, so as to throw it open to the public.

Mr. Else suggested that several respectable townsmen, accompanied by a geologist, should first visit the locality with the discoverers, and then report to the public.

After the expression of some objections to this proposal, on the part of several present, on the grounds that the reef could not be tested in this way and that no additional information would be obtained, it was resolved, that Mr. Wade should be requested to form a party to go out with the discoverers, and visit the supposed gold-field; and that a meeting should be held on Tuesday night, when the place would be pointed out to the public.

Mr. Wade undertook the duty.

After votes of thanks to Mr. Wade and the chairman, the meeting separated.

MAITLAND CHRISTMAS RACES.

Second Day, Tuesday, December 28.

(From the Mercury of Yesterday.)

The weather changed this day completely—it was as cool and pleasant as possible.

First Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added; for all horses; weight for age; one event, twice round. Should the winner of the Christmas Box start in this race, all other horses to be allowed 5 lbs.

Mr. A. Cobcroft's g.m. Maid of Australia	(Clifton)	1
R. Mayo's g.m. Ceres		2
T. Brown's b.f. Poison		dr.
G. Brown's b.g. Lord Raglan		dr.

The horses went off at a fearful pace, neck and neck, every one expecting a splendid race. Before they had gone a quarter of a mile the Maid slightly advanced, still racing hard, and, as they turned to the scrub, where no one on the stand can see them well, she appeared to be about four lengths ahead. When they appeared in view again the Maid was all ahead, and, before they passed the stand the first time round, the race was all over. She came in, with her mouth open, in a hand canter.

Second Race.—The Hack Stakes of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of one sovereign each added; heats, one mile; for all hacks; the winner to be sold by auction for £20, immediately after the race.

Mr. I. Gorrick's ch. g. Cockey, aged (Cummins)	6	1	1
H. Slack's b. g. Butterfly, 5 years	1	5	2
J. Arkins' b. g. Tomboy, aged	2	2	
T. Graham's ch. g. Wideawake, aged	3	3	
A. Doyle's b. g. Donkey, aged	4	4	
Snell's b. g. Oxalic Acid, aged	5	bltd.	
Vaughan's ch. g. Stranger, 5 years	disq.		

In the last heat the horses both entered the "scrub" about two lengths apart, and when they appeared again they were head and head—heads, legs, arms, whips, and spurs doing their utmost to push them on—both won, if you can believe some folks, but Cockey won by the judge's decision; he was afterwards put up at auction, and bought in for £31.

Third Race.—The Beaten Stakes of 8 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each added; for all beaten horses during the meeting; one event of one mile and a half; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint.

Mr. Snell's b. g. Oxalic Acid, aged, 9st. 4lbs. (Cummins)	1
Doyle's b. g. Donkey, aged, 7st. 7lbs.	2
Arkins' b. g. Tomboy, 4 years, 8st. 4lbs.	dr.
Graham's ch. g. Wide-awake, aged, 9st.	dr.

The betting was not brisk. The fact of Oxalic having saved in the first heat, and "gone for a drink to Lochinvar" in the second heat of the only race he ran during the day, made even "fools" alive as to his freshness. The Donkey led him off, and took care of him till he came to the spot where he bolted in the Hack Stakes, but Oxalic changed his tactics here, for he (Oxalic) bolted a-head, and won easily. This race finished the advertised races.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery Goods, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Drays, Spring Carts, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pampanga Sugar, Teas, Manila Coffee, Cordage, Cigars, Oilmen's Stores, Rice, General Groceries, Provisions, Hams, Fruits, Wheat, &c.; at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Baltic Deals, Roman cement, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Boots, Clothing, Guns, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, Hides, Horns, Hair, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Maize, Cape Barley, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, Onions, Tierce Beef, Neatsfoot Oil, Horses, Milch Cows, Calves, Pigs, &c.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sugars, Teas, Jellies, Vinegar, Oats, Sago, Currants, Black Lead, Anchovy Paste, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, an Invoice of Perfumery, Combs, Brushware, Soaps, &c.; on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Full-cut Timber.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fine Flour, Furniture, Pianofortes, Paintings, Engravings, Cooking Stoves, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Tools, and Sundries.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Saloon Matches, Unframed Engravings, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, and Farm Produce; at their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Fat Calves.

MR. G. SEYMOUR.—In Mr. J. R. Ridge's Yard, Windsor, on the 1st January, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

City Assessment.—The appeals against the assessment from Phillip and Denison Wards were concluded yesterday. His Worship, the chairman, informed the Court that he would proceed with all the wards tomorrow (this day), and hear all appeals from those persons who had appealed but had not answered to their names when called on. The name will only be called over once, and the Wards will be proceeded with in the following order—namely, Gipps, Bourke, Brisbane, Macquarie, Cook, Fitzroy, Phillip, and Denison Wards.

Inter-colonial Cricket Match.—A meeting of the committee for the arrangement of the great match between New South Wales and Victoria, was held Wednesday afternoon; when it was decided that the Marylebone rule as to bowling, that in the delivery of the ball it should at no time be raised above the shoulder of the bowler, should be strictly adhered to. This resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to the Melbourne committee: Messrs. Ward, Gilbert, Tunks, and Hilliard, were appointed a sub-committee to select the players. It was further resolved to apply to his Excellency for permission to erect a pavillion in the Domain at a cost of £300. We are glad to hear that the funds for this purpose are ready.

Lecture.—Mrs. C. A. Weekes last evening delivered a lecture at the School of Arts, on "Female Heroism in the Nineteenth Century." The lecture was principally an advocacy of Women's Rights, but contained no very forcible arguments in support of them. The reading of the speaker was rather in the school-girl style. About sixty persons were present, and the lecturer promised an address shortly, on "The Female Poets and Writers of the 19th Century."

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Inn, Kent-street, on view of the body of Jessie Catherine Angus, aged five years. A little after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the mother of deceased left her to go for water up the street, and before getting far was hastily brought back by the screams of a next door neighbour, when she found her child in flames, having nothing but her nightgown on. The mother had left deceased and another child, aged two and a-half years, in bed up stairs. Deceased told her the other child was lighting some bark, and that was how she got on fire. The fireplace was protected by a fender; there was very little fire inside; the younger child, however, had been in the habit of playing with the fire, and his mother had often punished him for it; medical aid was promptly obtained, but the little girl died at noon. Dr. Berncastle pronounced the case a fatal one from the first. The mother had the character of being a careful person. Verdict—Death by accidental burning.

The Wesleyan Bazaar.—The Bazaar at the School of Arts closed on Monday night. The total receipts amount to £940.—*Mercury.*

We are requested to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, dealers, and the trade, to Messrs. Charles Moore and Co.'s clearing out sale of new drapery goods, &c. (just landed), to close consignments. To take place at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at half-past 11 o'clock, immediately after the boots and shoes.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of boot and shoe makers and the trade, to their unreserved sale of boots and shoes, to take place at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, this day, at half-past 10 o'clock punctually.—Adv.

Mr. Richard Peek begs to remind grocers and others, that his sale of Mauritius sugars, teas, and groceries, this day, is without reserve, and will commence at 11 prompt.—Adv.

This Day, Friday.—R. Muriel's Sales, this day, comprise a very varied and useful assortment of household furniture, pianoforte, &c., &c., flour, and miscellaneous merchandise. The whole for imperative sale. Buyers are requested to notice the advertisements, and attend punctually.—Adv.

WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Wednesday afternoon the townspeople of Windsor were thrown into a state of excitement by the report of fire. The stables of the Windsor Hotel, kept by a Mrs. Asperry, were observed to be burning. On making inquiries as to the cause of the fire, we learnt the following particulars:—It appeared an old man, by the name of Dunn, better known as "Old Dunn the plasterer," had been drinking at the hotel for two or three days previous, and was in the habit of sleeping in the hayloft. About half-past four o'clock that afternoon he asked Miss Asperry for a match to light his pipe, which she, fearing he might do some mischief (as he was then intoxicated), refused to give him. He however succeeded in obtaining his wish in some other manner, and repaired to the loft unobserved, when he either must have set fire to the hay in lighting the match or by letting a spark drop from his pipe; however, the fire happened, and the old man was found burnt to cinders, nothing but his mere skeleton remaining. The stables, thanks to the untiring activity of the townspeople, were partially saved; the damage to the stables is not estimated at a very great amount, but the fate of the poor old man has imparted a most melancholy feature to the occurrence, and should act as a caution to innkeepers everywhere. It is somewhat surprising the people of Windsor do not procure a fire engine, this being the fourth fire which has happened in our town within a very short period, and there being no means of procuring water but from the trucks. An inquest was held on the remains of Dunn this morning, and a verdict returned of "Accidental burning."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide papers to the 20th instant.

The Branch Postal Service to Kangaroo Island.—When the vote for the postal subsidy for the first half of the ensuing year was before the Assembly yesterday, the Attorney-General stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Solomon, that the subject of the branch service to Kangaroo Island, and the other arrangements necessitated by the terms of the new contract, were under the consideration of the Government, and that it was probable tenders for the service would be invited by advertisement within a very few days. The first steamer to call at Nepean Bay will be the homeward vessel carrying the February mails; and, of course, with the date of the first preparations for meeting that vessel, the service will commence. Although there can be but little doubt of the propriety of preparing to carry out the provisions of the contract as it has been entered upon, we must repeat the expression of a hope that the Government will take active measures to induce the P. and O. Company to run their boats a little further up the gulf. The trifling addition to the length of the voyage thus occasioned would be nothing in comparison with the advantage which all the colonies would at once derive in being able to receive telegraphic intimation of the arrival of the mail.—*Register.*

Immigration.—The vote for this purpose was reduced by the Assembly from twenty to ten thousand pounds for the half-year, on the ground that labour was abundant, and that the immigrants only went to the neighbouring colonies. The *Register* says, "Our wisest course would be to discontinue that portion of our system which gives free passages to persons selected in the United Kingdom by our agents. This would restrict our immigration system to the assistance afforded to persons whose passage-money is partly paid by residents here, and to issuing of remission certificates. Probably it would be desirable to retain power to give free passages to working people nominated by respectable persons residing here, under certain regulations. The great principle of our system should be to attract all our immigrant population through the instrumentality of settled residents in the colony. The system of bringing persons to the colonies at the public expense, and landing them indiscriminately upon the world, is a bad one, and should be replaced by a system which attaches men to particular localities even before they arrive at them. Another of the advantages of the principle we recommend is that it would effect a considerable saving in the cost of our immigration department. All the labour of selection would be performed gratuitously by the nominators here, and a great portion of the staff in Britain might be dismissed. But by perpetuating the existing system, and reducing the amount devoted to immigration purposes, we are really increasing the cost of each of the immigrants we obtain. Office expenses remain unreduced, and consequently the amount which would have been deemed trifling when devoted to a number of objects becomes a serious expenditure when it is absorbed by a few."

Mr. Stuart's Claim.—It appears that the Government intend submitting to the House of Assembly some plan of rewarding Mr. Stuart without the necessity of passing a bill. This cannot be done, however, except with the sanction of the Legislative Council, as the Waste Lands Act prescribes that the regulations for leasing and selling lands shall not be altered until the proposed alterations have been submitted to both branches of the Legislature for a certain number of days. But it is possible that the Council will not object to the grant if made in accordance with a general regulation, though it will be remembered the bill was thrown out as much on account of the alleged excessive grant as for any other reason.

Gold License Fee.—The Government, at the suggestion of Mr Reynolds, have promised to reduce the gold license fee from 10s. a month to 1s., or some nominal amount, upon all lands where established gold-fields do not exist. This it is thought will encourage the searching for gold in new localities, and will meet all the requirements of the case. With regard to recognised gold fields like Echunga it is not considered that 10s. is too high a fee.

Barrier Ranges Expedition.—We learn that information has been received at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the effect that the party under the command of Mr. Crawford had arrived safely at Moorundee, and that they started for the Darling Junction on the 14th instant.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Farewell, Old Year! thy destined race
Will shortly have a close;
And thou, amongst thy forefathers,
Wilt sink into repose:
But ere to dark Oblivion's shore
Thy spirit wings its flight,
I fain would take thee by the hand
And kindly say "Good night."

For though thy lapse hath given birth
To many a stormy hour,—
Though sighs and tears hath mark'd thy reign
Of Pain's subduing power,—
Yet hath thy scenes full oft been deck'd
In sunshine and delight,
A thousand joys my heart hath known;
But all are past—"Good night."

And though with thee thou bearest away
From Life's still cherished store,
Days, weeks, and months, a numerous train
That can return no more;
Yet will the loss prove gain to those
That walk in Truth's fair light;
And bring them nearer to their home
And promised rest. "Good night."

We part to meet no more, old friend!
Then let us part in peace:
Thou speedest to eternity,
Where strife and discord cease;
And I, if future years be mine—
How swift soe'er their flight—
Will strive their purpose to fulfil,
And wish them all—"Good night."

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PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Wool.—The Christmas holidays have temporarily delayed the arrivals during the past week, numerous teams being in the immediate vicinity of Sydney. Nevertheless, a considerable business has been done, and prices are firm at quotations. This day's sale consisted principally of fair to middling clips. Greasy wool was in fair demand and the prices realised were considered satisfactory.

Sheepskins.—Few to hand, but all sold readily at the quoted prices. Demand good for first-class skins free from seed and burr.

Tallow.—The market is entirely in the hands of the town trade, who purchase for immediate wants and no transactions for shipment.

Hides—are dull of sale. The private letters per Royal Charter and Melbourne, quote the English market, on the 22nd October, very dull of sale, and parties are unwilling to operate here. Only one parcel of well-cured were catalogued to-day, and realised 13s. 3d.; inferior, station, and light neglected, and are fully 3s. 6d. lower than 30th November.

Stock and Stations.—But little business is doing here, owing mainly to the very high value holders of good stations put upon them; but, in proof of the buoyancy of pastoral properties, we may quote the following sales which have lately taken place at Melbourne: The Beabula station, on the Murrumbidgee River, with 86,000 sheep, just shorn, at 26s. per head. The Weft Charlton station, on the Avoca River, Victoria, with 10,000 sheep, shorn, at 31s. 3d. The Moulamein station, on the Edward River, with 15,000 sheep, for £22,000.

Store Sheep and Cattle.—The demand is improving, and prices satisfactory. We have sold store wethers for delivery, at 15s. cash. Several flocks of maiden ewes at prices ranging from 15s. to 23s. per head.

Fat Stock.—The market is over supplied, and prices nominal.

Freights to London—
Wool, ⅜d. per lb., and 5 per cent. primage.
Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton
Tallow, 40s. to 45s. per ton
Fish oil, 65s. to 75s. per tun
Cocoanut oil, 45s. to 50s. per tun
Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅜ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, ¼ per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 1 per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

Prices Current.

Wool.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 9	to	2 0
Fair to good	1 6	to	1 9
Low to middling	1 4	to	1 7
Grease	0 8	to	1 0
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 8	to	1 2
Handwashed	1 3	to	1 10
Scoured	1 10	to	2 6
Tallow.			
Beef	£42 0 0	to	£48 0 0
Mutton	None.		
Station tallow	44 0 0		54 0 0
Hides, each	0 6 0		0 13 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 6		0 0 9

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 30th December.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale.—Thursday, December 30.—Tare actual; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Grease, slightly damaged, JR, 18 bales at 11¼d; grease, WMB, 25 at 1s 0½d; F, 8 at 1s; JC over B, 18 at 1s 0½d; G & Co., 1 at 1 d, ditto, 8 at 1s; JB, 1 at 1s; FQ, 6 at 1s 0¼d; SW over 3, 4 at 1s 1½d, 4 at 1s 9¼d, 1 at 1s 0½d, 1 at 1s 5½d; fleece, WJ, 13 at 1s 0½d; JC, 16 at 1s 10d; J, 21 at 1s 10d; B over I, 8 at 1s 8½d; Burnima, 19 at 1s 9½d; IN, 32 at 1s 9½d; JE, 8 at 1s 9½d; MK, 13 at 1s 10½d; Stitt, 20 at 1s 10d; FR, 27 at 1s 11¼d; RW, 6 at 1s 5d; TW, 17 at 1s 9d; WJK, 13 at 1s 9½d; PJ, 12 at 1s 10d; CJ, 4 at 1s 9d; WK, 2 at 1s 9½d; HG, 4 at 1s 9½d; JB, 3 at 1s 7½d; Eureka, 1 at 1s 1s 9½; B over battle axe, 5 at 1s 10d; HG, 10 at 1s 10½d; HG over Y, 6 at 1s 8½d; V in diamond, 20 at 1s 11½d; S and L, 20 at 1s 11d; fleece and skin, Eureka, 1 at 1s 10d; fleece and handwashed, MK, 1 at 1s 5½d; mixed, Eureka, 1 at 1s 2½d; B over I, 1 at 1s 2¼d; WMB, 1 at 8d; M over JG in diamond, 1 at 1s 6d; TW, 1 at 11d; clippings, WJK, 1 at 11½d; locks, WJ, 1 at 6½d; EAN, 1 at 6½d; JC, 1 at 1s ¼d; LO, 2 at 8d; locks and skin, PJ, 1 at 8½d; rams, PJ, 1 at 1s 0½d; handwashed, G and Co., 1 at 11¼d. Sheepskins: AH over W, 2 bales at 8½d, 1 at 9½d; 1 bale at 8½d; JW over Lewis, 2 bales at 8½d; 1 at 8½d; lot at 7½d; lot at 8d, lot at 8d, lot at 8½d. Tallow: 1 cask at 45s, 1 at 50s, 1 at 53s 3d, 2 at 42s 6d, 1 at 47s. Hides: 83 at 13s 3d, 5 at 10s, 13 at 3s 6d, 22 at 2s 9d, 100 at 9s 6d, 14 at 11s 9d, 19 at 2s 3d. 7 bags horns at 20s 6d.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Melbourne, 24th December.

Hay Market.—In the earlier portion of the week the supply was exceedingly limited, and prices advanced considerably, as high as £12 per ton having been obtained for best new hay trussed. Later in the week, however, large quantities were brought to market, making the supply for the five days of this week 405 loads. Rates consequently declined, and the market closed at the following prices, viz.—best hay, trussed, £9 to £11; inferior and in bundles, £7 10s to £8 10s per ton.

Flour, Grain, &c.—Transactions in this article during the past week have been of very limited amount, the only demand existing being for small lots for trade use, and for even these lower prices have been paid. South Australian wheat has arrived freely, and, despite all prognostications to the contrary, is both of better quality and larger yield than was expected. The late rains have proved beneficial to our growing crops, and with every prospect of a most favourable harvest and heavy importations, prices are expected to rule low during the earlier part of the coming year. Adelaide has been sold at from £17 10s to £18 10s, and a parcel of 500 barrels Gallego were placed by auction at from £21 to £21 10s per ton. Wheat is in but little demand, prices being as yet insufficiently fixed to induce buyers to stock themselves. Best samples cannot be quoted at more than 7s 9d to 8s per bushel, and lower rates are reported to have been accepted to-day. Oats are rather easier. As yet there appears to be no falling-off in supplies, and, although consumption of this description of loose corn is very considerable, the fact of prices being so well maintained in the face of constant heavy arrivals creates astonishment. Sales have been made by auction during the week of a parcel of 6800 bushels Hayes' Irish Oats; wheat brought 5s 6d for black and 5s 8d for grey; Californian, at 5s 8d; and screened Calcutta, at 5s 2d per bushel. Barley continues excessively dull and prices nominal. Maize and gram are of fair sale; the former article steadily maintains its value at from 6s to 6s 6d per bushel, the latter has been placed by auction at £11 17s 6d per ton. Bran is of steady sale, and readily finds buyers at from 2s 2d to 2s 3d per bushel. At the mills the amount of business during the week has been very limited, as in the present state of the market the trade confine their purchases to absolute requirements. Millers still quote fine flour at £19 10s per ton; wheat at 8s per bushel; and bran at 2s per bushel.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' meat: Beef, 5d to 8d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 7d ditto; veal, 9d to 1s ditto. Poultry: Turkeys, 25s to 30s each: geese, 20s to 25s per pair; ducks, 10s to 12s ditto; fowls, 8s to 10s per couple; rabbits, 6s to 8s per brace; pork, 9d per lb. Dairy produce: Butter, fresh, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per lb.; eggs, 2s 6d to 3s per dozen; milk, 1s per quart. Bread, the 4-lb. loaf, 10d to 11d.

Live Stock.—Fat Cattle.—Sales are reported by Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell and Co. of 142 head of good quality bullocks, at from £9 15s to £11 15s; cows, from £6 10s to £10 15s. Store cattle: A sale of a lot of 1422 head, a large proportion being bullocks, to be delivered on the Murrumbidgee, is reported by Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co., at £3 15s. per head. Working bullocks have not been offered for sale to any extent during the week. Fat sheep were tolerably supplied. Prices are quoted at from 10s 6d to 16s each, for 1100 inferior ewes and wethers in the wool, disposed of by Messrs. D. Campbell and Co., who also placed a lot of 500 shorn lambs at 9s per head. Imported Stock.—The attendance at the sale of the imported sheep at Messrs. J. H Clough and Co.'s, on Thursday, was large, but there was very little competition. The following were sold by Messrs. Purcell and Dougharty: Ex Hannah Nicholson—2 Leicester rams, 3 ditto ewes, 2 ditto ewe lambs, for £42; 1 Cheviot ram, 4 ditto ewes, 2 ditto ram lambs, for £33; 2 Exmoor rams, 4 ditto ewes, 1 ditto ram lamb, for £17. Ex Susanne—10 merino rams, at £19 per head. Ex Cæsar and Helene—5 merino rams, at £15 per head.

Horse Market.—A good demand exists for strong useful colts, but the supply having been inconsiderable, no amount of business has occurred, and the chief trade of the week has consisted of sales of town lots, comprising second class draught at from £19 to £31; light harness, £10 to £28 10s; and inferior saddle horses, £9 10s to £13 10s. Sixteen head from the Goulburn, small and unfit for the market, were sold by Messrs. Dougharty and Co. at an average of £8; the remainder at an average of £6; and Mr. W. W. Treacy reports the sale of three mobs of horses, namely, 25, the remnant of Mr. Steel's, very small, at from £4 to £9 a head; 25 colts and fillies from the station of Mr. D. M'Nickle, at an average of £26; and 15 ditto, from £15 to £38.

Wool, Tallow, &c.—The usual wool sales took place this week, that of Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co. being held on Wednesday. Owing to the near approach of the Christmas holidays, there was less disposition to purchase evinced than has lately been shown. Prices were generally, however, well supported, the growers being firm in their demands, and withdrawing all lots not realising their notions of value. 4220 bales were offered, of which quantity 2150 bales were placed, the really good lots being well-competed for. 2022 bales fleece brought 18d to 21½d; 201 bales scoured, 20½d and 22d; 11 bales handwashed, 14½d to 15¾d; 270 bales greasy, 10d to 12½d; and 1 bale greasy, 14¾d; 7 bales lambs, 15d to 19½d; 11 bales slips, 11¾d to 15½d; 3 bales mixed, 14½d to 16¼d; 2 bales pieces, 11¾d; and 1 bale locks, 6¾d per lb. In tallow and hides there has been but little doing, and quotations are unaltered.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool sold was about 380 bales, and the prices obtained were satisfactory. The wool market is firmer than it was last week, and most of the lots brought full rates. At the commencement of the sale there was some little indisposition to purchase, but the biddings afterwards became more spirited, and all the lots offered with the exception of 47 bales were sold; 20 bales of fleece wool marked V in diamond brought 23½d., which was the highest price obtained. The following were the prices which were realised:—Fleece, 17d. to 23½d; grease, 10d. to 12½d.; handwashed, 11½d. to 17¾d.; clippings, 11½d.; mixed, 8d. to 18d.; locks and pieces, 6¼d. to 1s. 2d.

Sheepskins.—The quantity offered was very small, and met with a ready sale at an improvement of ½d. per lb on last week's rates. About 2500 were sold at from 7½d. to 9¼d. per lb.

Tallow.—The market is without any animation, and prices are nominal, owing to the small quantity offered. Six casks of tallow were sold to-day, at from £42 10s. to £53 5s. per ton. Nine casks of slush brought 27s. per cwt.

Hides.—The market is not quite so firm, and light and inferior hides are very difficult of sale. The highest figure obtained to-day was 13s. 3d. for a lot of 83. About 250 hides were sold at from 9s. 3d. to 13s. 3d. for heavy hides, and 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for light hides. A lot of horns brought 26s. 6d. per hundred.

The Admiral Lyons arrived to-day from Liverpool, with immigrants and a cargo of general merchandise.

We have papers from England, via Melbourne, to the 23rd of October. Money continued to be plentiful, and in the discount market the minimum rate was 2 per cent. The rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, however, still remains at 3 per cent. From the Money Article of the *Times* of the 22nd of October, we extract the following:—

The Bank of England continue to abstain from making any reduction in their rate of discount. They decline to be guided by the market, but whether they have any other definite principle on which they act no one professes to know. There is nothing more, therefore, to be said on the subject. To ordinary comprehensions the law of supply and demand is alone that which can regulate such matters; but if the Bank directors have discovered something of a superior character to supersede it, the public will doubtless receive the new light with attention as soon as it is displayed to them. Till the revelation is made they must be content to remain in total uncertainty as to the movements that may be at any time expected, and the Stock-Exchange speculators, who abhor all those fixed rules that take monetary affairs out of the arena of chance, will meanwhile have cause to congratulate themselves. Considering that during the past ten years the Bank have received general commendation for conducting their business on the rational system recognized by every kindred establishment, their habit of formally notifying their rate from time to time being all that remained to be objected to, the sudden renunciation of the practices and experiences of that interval naturally awakens great curiosity, and the exposition of their new rules of action will be looked for with impatience by the whole commercial world.

The English funds to-day opened with decided steadiness, but, as is now usual on each Thursday, the breaking-up of the Bank Court was followed by a number of gambling operations, and the market closed with a heavy and uncertain appearance at a decline of a quarter per cent. Consols were first quoted 98¼ to ⅜, whence, on its becoming known that the rate of discount was still maintained by the Bank at 3 per cent., there was an immediate fall to 98⅛ to ¼, from which there was no recovery. For the 10th of November the last price was 98⅜ exactly. The Government broker purchased 15,000 Reduced on public account. Bank stock left off at 220½ to 222; and Exchequer bills, March, 40s. to 43s; June, 31s to 35s premium.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities can be obtained at 1 per cent. In the discount market the minimum rate remains at 2 per cent.

There has been scarcely any movement of importance in foreign stocks. A fair average business was transacted at prices which showed no general tendency to give way. Turkish scrip, however, after being quoted 1¼ to ¼ premium during the greater part of the day, receded at the close to 1½ to ⅜, and the second issue to 2 to ¼ premium.

The final quotations from the Paris Bourse this evening failed to arrive. Shortly after the opening transactions took place in the Three per Cents. at 73f. 35c. for the end of the month, showing a fractional decline.

About £4000 in Russian gold coin was taken to the Bank to-day.

The negotiations for establishing the proposed Bank of Turkey are nearly complete, and it is believed that it will be brought out under satisfactory auspices.

The following were the latest prices of Australian securities on the London Stock Exchange:—New South Wales Government debentures, due 1866 to 1876, 100½ to 101; ditto, due in 1888, 100 to 100½; business done at 100½. Bank of Australasia, 85 to 87. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½ to 17. London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20¾ to 21¼. New South Wales, 47 to 49. Oriental, 39 to 40. Union Bank, 55 to 57; new, 54 to 56.

The *London Mercantile Journal* gives the subjoined report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts:—

In the Leeds market for woollen cloths on Tuesday there was less activity than for several weeks past, but generally a fair amount of business appeared to be doing. Manufacturers in the Leeds district continue to be well employed. There was a full average attendance of both London and country buyers in Huddersfield on the same day, but notwithstanding this very strong and general complaints prevailed of the dullness of trade in the cloth hall. Business is generally very quiet. From other districts we learn that trade is slightly improving, and that the tendency in prices is towards advance. The change in the weather there is every reason to presume will lead to increased activity, the late fine season having checked the ordinary demand at this period for winter goods. The moderate rates at which capital can be procured will, however, assist the recovery which is steadily taking place, and which will require time to be fully developed. At Birmingham there is decidedly an improvement, and quotations are considered in a degree more remunerative. The accounts from Bradford and Halifax, however, show only partial animation. In the Sheffield and Wolverhampton districts it is stated that transactions have augmented.

From the *Liverpool Chronicle* of the 23rd of October, we take the latest telegraphic report of the London produce markets on the 22nd of October:—

London Produce.—The Sugar market rather easy. Coffee is steady. Tea: Sales of 7000 packages have gone at full rates without reserve. No change in common congou, which was sold at 11d to 11½d. Rice is quiet. Indigo easy, at yesterday's prices; 630 chests sold. The saltpetre market quiet, and little doing. The tallow market is quiet, at 49s 6d to 49s 9d on the spot, 49s 3d all the year, and 49s 9d to 50s in the spring.

The Liverpool *Northern Times*, of the 23rd of October, says:

The sales of Cotton to-day were not large, being estimated at 6000 bales, chiefly to the trade, the market closing quietly, at a decline of ⅛d per lb. on American since this day week.

In the general Produce Markets a fair business has been done during the week, and prices have been well maintained. For sugar a moderate demand has prevailed, and in some instances holders have obtained a slight advance. The transactions in coffee are not large, but we do not notice any change in prices. About 15,000 bags Bengal rice were disposed of this week at rather lower prices. Full prices continue to be paid for rum. In the tea market common Congou moves off slowly at 11d per lb., but a good demand exists for medium blackish leaf kind at full prices. East India drysaltery articles remain very dull, and transactions are trifling. The sales of Dyewoods are moderate. Business in the provision trade has been restricted this week. There is no improvement in the demand for beef; the transactions are altogether of a retail character, and holders meet buyers very freely. Irish pork supplies the place of American, and the new cure is now coming forward at very moderate prices. For bacon there is not a good demand, and lower prices are taken. The stock is not large, but it will be quite sufficient, apparently, until new American arrives. There is less doing in cheese this week, chiefly for want of a fine article.

The weather has been cold, accompanied by frost in some districts, and rain in others, but generally favourable for autumnal tillage. Contrary to general expectation, however, our Corn Market has ruled slow, and without any improvement in demand for either wheat or flour, both of which, of good quality, are held for full prices. Indian corn is a dragging sale at nominal value.

The Manchester Market for goods and yarns have relapsed almost to depression, and producers have relaxed their pretensions 1½d per piece on the former, and ½d per lb. on the latter, without encouraging fresh orders to any extent. It is generally expected, however, that the reduction in value will lead to a revival in demand.

From New York we have news to the 9th of October. The correspondent of the *Liverpool Northern Times* reports as follows:—

Breadstuffs.—Flour: The market was again heavy and lower, and closed at a further decline of 5c to 10c per barrel. The sales embraced about 9000 barrels, closing at about the following range of quotations. Canadian was heavier and easier, with sales of 400 to 500 barrels, closing within the range of our figures. Southern flour was also less buoyant, and transactions embraced about 800 barrels within the above prices. Rye flour was dull at quotations. Corn meal was quiet and prices unchanged. The exports of flour and grain for the week ending October 5, were 36,935 barrels flour, 65,958 bushels wheat, and 51,247 bushels corn.

Cotton.—The sales of cotton embraced about 2000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*, closing with an easier feeling in prices.

By the London we have Melbourne papers to the 27th instant. The amount of gold dust received by Escort during the week was 48,192 ounces. The *Argus* of that date says:—

In the money market there has been nothing doing. Capital has been plentiful, but the securities offering have been few. The rates of discount at the banks are—For bills under 95 days' currency, 8 per cent.; from 95 to 125 days', 9 per cent.; over 125 days', 10 per cent.; and on overdrawn accounts, 10 per cent.

Exchange on England is at par for 60 days' sight for large amounts, and at 1 per cent. premium for 30 days' sight for bills under £50. Freight on gold by sailing vessels is from 2¼d to 3d per ounce, deliverable in London; insurance, 1¼ per cent.; by the overland route, ⅞ per cent.—that is, 7d per ounce as nearly as possible; insurance, 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

In the stock and share market nothing but small transfers have taken place. Melbourne Gas and Coke Company's shares have changed hands at 35 per cent. premium; Colonial Bank have been sold at our quotations, as have also Australasia and Colonial Insurance Company, and Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company.

The heavy exports of the week have restored the balance of the exports over the imports of the current year, as will be seen by the following account:—

In the first period the account stood thus:—

Imports	£14,490,073
Exports	13,559,919
Balance against the colony	£930,154

In the second period:—

Imports	£12,481,282
Exports	12,549,098
Balance in favour of the colony	£67,816

In stations we have the following sale to record:—The "Moulamein," on the Edward River, has been disposed of by Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co., for £25,000. This station is situate in the New South Wales boundary, and carries 15,000 sheep.

Our advices from Tasmania are to the 22nd instant. The *Hobart Town Mercury* gives the following report of the markets.

Grain.—The grain market has scarcely fluctuated at all during the past week. Wheat opened at 8s 6d per bushel, a higher figure being occasionally given for very prime samples, and these quotations have been maintained, notwithstanding fall in the Melbourne and Adelaide markets, in consequence of the present scarcity of wheat here. Nothing is doing in oats, and for English barley there is no demand.

Flour.—Considerable animation is perceptible in the flour market, and in some quarters there has appeared a disposition to speculate. Previous rates have been well sustained, although a decline has taken place in the neighboring colonies, and fine flour is quoted as firm at £18 10s to £20 per ton, according to quantity. Bran is in moderate demand, at 1s 9d to 2s per bushel.

Coffee is not in request, and a large portion of that lately imported has been sent to Sydney. Sugars have experienced no change in value, and the demand for Manila sugars has subsided. The greater part of the cargo of the Wagoola from Manila has been sent to Sydney. An average amount of business has been doing in Mauritius sugars at former quotations, but no transactions of any account have been effected.

Spirits, &c.—Next to nothing has been doing in the spirit market, only what is absolutely necessary for immediate requirements. For brandy prices vary, according to age, and may be said to be nominal. Rum remains as previously quoted, the 10 per cent. o.p. fetching from 3s 9d to 4s, and the 30 per cent. o.p. 4s 9d to 5s. Bottled beers are exceedingly dull, and prices nominal; the consumption is much smaller than formerly. Bulk ale has sold at £7 10s to £8, and Taylor's stout at £7 to £7 10s.

Wool.—Since the late advices from England an advance has been established, and sales made at the following figures:—Superior flocks, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior to average, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; skin, 1s 2d to 1s 4½d; grease, 9d to 10½d. Wool is coming in briskly, with good demand.

Timber.—This trade is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, and prices are exceedingly low. The slight improvement noticeable a fortnight ago has entirely subsided.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the same date reports:—

There is nothing particular in the mercantile news by the last steamer from Melbourne. The market, however, appears to be dull, and there is no prospect of the late advance being maintained, Tasmanian flour was quoted at £18; wheat, 8s 3d; oats, 6s 6d.

Westminster Palace Bells.—The four quarter bells of the clock tower at Westminster Palace are now in their places, and only await the ascent of their ponderous chief to commence active duties. It was intended to commence raising the great bell yesterday, but it was found impossible to get the complicated preliminaries all completed, and therefore the raising operations must be postponed until the beginning of next week. Much, however, has been done in the interval which has elapsed since our last visit. The great bell has left its temporary home, and now presents its huge mouth mortar-wise to the entrance of the tower. Instead of a diagonal, it has been placed in a perfectly horizontal position, the obtaining of which without injury to the metal was an operation of great delicacy and difficulty, requiring two whole days for its completion. The bell had to be raised bodily from its solid perch, and its position changed from the vertical to the horizontal in the most cautious and gradual manner, as a sudden knock or fall would have cracked the metal and rendered it necessary to begin all the work over again. It now stands upon the strong cradle which is to ascend the tower along with it, and as it stands with about half its length within the entrance, it presents the exact appearance of a huge piece of ordnance, seven feet six inches in length, and nine feet diameter at the mouth. It is expected that all will be ready for hoisting on Monday morning next, and that some time on the following morning it will have been placed in its permanent position. As the time required for hoisting may appear long to those of our readers who are not familiar with large mechanical operations, a few details will not be out of place as showing how it must necessarily be exhausted. The crab which has been constructed is calculated to give 101 lbs. of power for every pound of force applied to the handle. As each handle will be turned by four men and as each man is expected to apply a force of 15 lbs. without overstraining himself, an aggregate power of 12,000 lbs. in round numbers will be obtained at each turn of the handle. This force would seem tremendous, but then it will take ten revolutions of the handles to wind up one foot of the chain, and fifty revolutions to complete one complete round of the drum. Five hundred revolutions will cover the latter with chain, when it must be cleared, and the chain that has been hauled up transferred to another windlass. As the distance from the ground to the clock-room is 190 feet, a good deal of the time is thus easily accounted for, and then the bell will have to be restored to an upright position, fresh arrangements to be made, and a further haulage of forty feet accomplished to the bell chamber. It will be seen, therefore, that, taking everything into consideration, 24 hours is not an unreasonable period to allow for the complete operation. The exact dimensions of the bells are—great bell, 7 feet 6 inches in height, 9 feet in diameter at the mouth; weight, 13 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. Of the quarters—1st quarter: weight, 1 ton 1 cwt. and 23 lbs; 2nd: 1 ton 5 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.; 3rd: 1 ton 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs.; 4th: 4 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. The notes of the bells are respectively—great bell, E sharp; 1st quarter, G; 2nd, F; 3rd, E (octave to great bell); 4th, B; and the reading of the chimes is, taking the notes as represented by the above figures—1st quarter: 1, 2, 3, 4; half-hour: 3, 2, 1, 3; 3rd quarter: 1, 3, 2, 4—4, 2, 1, 3—1, 2, 3, 4; hour: 3, 1, 2, 4—3, 2, 1, 3—1, 3, 2, 4—4, 2, 1, 3, when the great bell will strike the hour. The latter will of course be struck on ordinary occasions with a hammer, but the clapper will be available for the announcement of great events, such as every loyal Englishman deprecates. It is expected that in calm weather the sound will be distinctly heard throughout a radius of five miles, measuring from the tower. It should be mentioned as an extraordinary proof of the certainty to which the Messrs. Mears have brought the manufacture of bells, that whereas originally the great bell was made first, and the quarters subsequently harmonised with it; in the construction of this bell the maker had to make his calculations for the required note from the bells already made, but so accurate were they that the casting brought out the exact note required. Such a result is, we believe, unexampled in the history of bell-casting.—*Sun*, 8th October.

"The City of the Soul."—I entered Rome discontented, and inclined to sneer and to detract. I leave it full of gratitude and reverence. After all, and despite all its modern dirt and sordidness—all its modern hackneyedness and common-placeness—it is the "City of the Soul." It is the most sublime and reverend instructress that man could have; it is the most noble and abundant treasury from which he could draw wealth of wisdom and delight. The sacredness and the lore of antiquity, the interest of a long and eventful history in Church and State, the charm and refinement of all that is beautiful and elevating in art, have combined to make Rome a queen in all generous hearts—an eternal city in all faithful memories. She is so grand, so stately, so venerable, that we forget her defects; we forgive her faults, and we bow with no reluctant homage before her august beauty and her solemn age.—*Titan.*

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN

Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog—Mr. T. Hanna, storekeeper
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. James Menzies
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. T. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Captain Wiseman
Richmond River and Casino—Mr. J. W. Vaughan
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hunter, Moodie, and Co.
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or controul of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50	16	8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70	8	
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81	13	7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,500,000.

Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d 2⅞.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney: With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims of adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and Co., Agents, Spring-st.

SMALL SAVINGS.—In order to encourage men of small means to save and invest their savings, the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has resolved to issue Bank Post Bills, on the deposit of even sums of £1 each, at twelve months date, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum added; thus, for the deposit of one pound, a bill for one guinea will be issued; and these bills the bank will pay at any time, if required, on presentation, to the extent of the amount originally deposited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 29th October.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rates of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:—

On Bills of 95 days to run and under 6 per cent
Ditto 125 ditto, ditto 7 ditto
On Cash Credit, and Overdrawn Accounts 9 ditto
from and after the 20th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, in order to offer every possible convenience to their customers, will make liberal advances on wool, &c., consigned to their London agents.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st December.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank will be CLOSED on Saturday and Monday next, the 1st and 3rd January, for the half-yearly balance. Customers are particularly requested to send in their pass-books to be made up.

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—ROCKHAMPTON AGENCY.—An agency of this Bank has been opened at Rockhampton, Fitzroy River, and Mr. John Alexander Larnach, late of the head office, has been appointed agent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Bank will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, the 1st and 3rd proximo, for the usual half-yearly balance of accounts. ROBERT NAPIER, manager. Sydney, December 29.

THE UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st and 3rd January, for the usual half-yearly balance of accounts. Customers are requested to send in their pass books to be made up.

C. ROBERTSON, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserve fund £175,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities, and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT, 10, Hunter-street — SHARP H. LEWIS, successor to Jules Pillet.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The inhabitants of the Hawkesbury District and the public generally are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Windsor, under the management of Mr. Nicholas Nugent, where the usual banking facilities can be obtained. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 13th November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

			Per annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.

GEORGE F. INGELOW, Manager.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836,
having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | R. Buchanan, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Hon. John Alexander, Esq. | Archibald Campbell, Esq
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Hon. John Mac Farlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary — A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding .... £1,88 ,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,088,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.

Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of JAMES and ALEXANDER BROWN, of Newcastle, to Petition the Legislative Assembly in the present session for leave to introduce a private bill authorising the petitioners, in order to connect certain coal pits upon land of the petitioners, in the county of Northumberland, with the Minmi and Hexham and with the Great Northern Railways, to make and continue a Railway Branch or Spur already constructed by the petitioners, from the said coal pits, as far as land the property of John Eales, Esquire, through and over the last mentioned land, unto and through land the property of James Mitchell, Esquire, and there to join the said branch or spur with the said Minmi and Hexham Railway. And further, that it is the intention of the petitioners to apply that the said bill may also authorise the petitioners to construct another Railway Branch, or Spur, connecting the said Minmi and Hexham Railway with the Great Northern Railway, and for that purpose to authorise the petitioners to join such branch or spur with the former railway upon land the property of William Dongall Christie, Esquire, and to continue it thence through land the property of John Eales, Esquire, and there to join the said branch or spur with the said Great Northern Railway: And further, that the said bill may fix terms of purchase or of compensation for such land as may be required from the said owners of land respectively, for the purpose of constructing such branch railways or spurs, or for any houses or stations or other appurtenances in connection therewith, and so as to render the said branches or spurs capable of completion and available for transit. And notice is hereby further given, that it is the intention of the petitioners, in order more completely to effectuate the objects aforesaid, to petition the said Assembly in the said session for leave to introduce a private bill authorising the petitioners to construct a new line, continuing the said first mentioned branch or spur across the said Minmi and Hexham Railway, and through the said land of James Mitchell, Esquire, unto and through land the property of William Charles Wentworth, Esquire, unto and through land the property of John Whitehill Stevens, Esquire, unto and through land the property of the Australian Agricultural Company to the Great Northern Railway, and to authorise the petitioners there to effect a junction between such line and the Great Northern Railway. And further, that the said bill may fix terms of purchase or of compensation for such land as may be required from the said owners of land respectively, for the purpose of constructing such line, or for any houses, stations, or other appurtenances in connection therewith, and so as to render the said line capable of completion, and available for transit.

SPAIN, YOUNG and ROXBURGH, solicitors for the said James and Alexander Brown.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by indenture of release and assignment bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and made between JOHN MARSHFIELD of Sydney carver gilder and tobacconist of the first part WILLIAM HENRY ALDIS of the same place tobacco merchant and LAWRENCE JOSEPH SPYER of the same place merchant of the second part and the several persons creditors of the said John Marshfield executing the same of the third part the said John Marshfield did duly convey and assign all his estate and effects whatsoever to the said William Henry Aldis and Lawrence Joseph Spyer as trustees for the benefit of all his creditors And further that the said indenture was executed by the said John Marshfield and the said trustees in the presence of and attested by William Salmon Deloitte esquire of Sydney a justice of the peace for the territory of New South Wales and that the said indenture now lies at the office of Bradley and James solicitors No. 64 Margaret-street Sydney for inspection and execution.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of December A.D. 1858.

Signed by the said John Marshfield William Henry Aldis and Lawrence Joseph Spyer in the presence of W. S. Deloitte J.P. | JOHN MARSHFIELD W. H. ALDIS L. J. SPYER.

ALL PARTIES having claims on the undersigned are requested to send in their accounts as soon after the 31st December as possible. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

TO BUILDERS and others — Watchhouse, Cowra.—TENDERS will be received at the office of Lands and Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 3rd January, from persons willing to contract for erection of a watchhouse at Cowra.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Watchhouse, Cowra."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Cowra.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Additions and Alterations at Court and Watch House, Campbelltown.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 3rd January, from persons willing to contract for the performance of certain additions and alterations required to the Court and Watch House, Campbelltown.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Additions, &c., Court and Watch House, Campbelltown."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Campbelltown.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Customs' Station, River Brisbane.—TENDERS will be received at the office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, and at the Government Resident's Office, Brisbane, until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 17th January next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of Buildings for a Customs Station at the entrance of the Brisbane River.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Customs Station, River Brisbane."

Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Government Resident's Office, Brisbane.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Additions, Surveyor General's Office.—TENDERS will be received at the office of Lands and Public Works, until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 3rd January, from persons willing to contract for the performance of additions required to the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Additions, Surveyor-General's Office." Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Tenders will be received till 4 p.m., FRIDAY, for woodwork of House and Store, now building at Wollongong. Plan and specification at office of THOMAS ALLEN, Commercial Wharf.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders are required for the Plastering of a Gothic Villa, at the North Shore. Apply to Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 158, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY, January 10th.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a Parsonage at Camden. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before Monday, January 17th, 1859.

No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. CHISHOLM and CO. have received, per late arrivals, and are now receiving per Walter Hood, a large and splendid assortment of Hosiery and Outfitting Goods, viz.:—

China silk gents' pants
Ditto, large size, ditto
Novia silk ditto
Spun silk ditto
China silk under vests
Spun silk ditto
Zephyr make ditto
Fine cotton pants and under vests
Brown cotton ditto
Merino ditto
Lambswool ditto
Ladies' white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto
Ditto ditto silk
Men's super cotton socks
Ditto ditto merino
Children's socks
Ditto half and three-quarter hose
Ladies' silk and thread gloves
Gents' thread and cashmere ditto
Kid gloves, best quality
Ditto ditto, first French, ditto
Men's elastic belts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Leather ditto
A splendid lot of white shirts, all prices
Regatta ditto ditto
Youths' regatta, patent fitting
Printed Swiss front shirts
Aleppo fancy ditto
Crimean ditto ditto
Collars, military shapes
Ditto sylphide ditto
Ditto Paxton ditto
Neckties, Piccadilly
Ditto Beaufort
Ditto Napoleon
Ditto Ariel
Ditto à la Josephine, a new style.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—House Furnishing Department.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and the public that their usually large stock of Carpets, &c., has become very extensive, through the large new shipments lately arrived, viz.—

Brussels ¾ and stair carpet
Velvet pile ditto ditto
Tapestry ditto ditto
Kidder, single and double width, ditto
Imperial ditto ditto
Dutch superior, all wool
Patent felts, all widths
Druggets, plain and printed
Stair carpets, several widths, in Brussels, tapestry, and Venetian
Hearth rugs, all sizes, in mosaic, velvet, Axminster
Rich velvet sofa carpets
Mosaic and velvet printed cushions, pillows, hassocks
Cocoa and China matting
Hemp and cocoa door mats
Velvet and Axminster slips
Linen crumb cloth
Stair diaper, floor cloths
Velvet table covers
Bell pulls
Curtain holders
Furniture damask
Fringes, large assortment
Window curtains, in Scotch plain and figured muslins, in Swiss muslin, filled and bordered
French styles in ditto
Lace curtains, a great variety.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, 352, George street.—J. B. TICKLE and CO., have received, ex late arrivals, Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing, &c., as quoted in the following list, which are of the most superior description, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	
Black cloth frock coats ...	£1	5	0	each
Black cloth frock coats, superior quality	1	7	6	each
Black cloth frock coats, silk lined ...	1	10	0	each
Black cloth frock coats, extra fine	1	15	0	each
Black cloth frock coats, the best ...	2	0	0	each
Black cloth frock coats, our own make...	3	0	0	each
Black cloth frock coats, equal to order...	3	5	0	each
Black cloth dress coats, our own make...	2	15	0	each
Black cloth dress coats, equal to order...	3	0	0	each
Black cloth dress coats, our own make...	3	5	0	each
Black cloth paletots ...	1	2	6	each
Black cloth paletots, superior quality ...	1	7	0	each
Black cloth paletots, extra finish ...	1	13	0	each
Black cloth paletots, the best imported...	1	18	0	each
Black cloth sacs ...	1	2	6	each
Black cloth sacs, with silk hand facings	1	5	0	each
Black cloth sacs with silk sleeve linings	1	10	0	each
Black cloth sacs of the finest description	1	15	0	each
Black cloth oxonians ...	0	16	0	each
Black cloth oxonians, well made ...	1	1	0	each
Black cloth oxonians, superior quality ...	1	8	6	each
Black cloth oxonians, best quality ...	1	15	0	each
Black cloth cambridge coats ...	0	18	0	each
Black cloth cambridge coats ...	1	2	6	each
Black cloth cambridge coats, very good	1	10	0	each
Black cloth cambridge coats, the best...	1	17	6	each
Black cloth shooting coats ...	0	15	6	each
Black cloth shooting coats, well made...	0	18	0	each
Black cloth shooting coats, superior ...	1	2	6	each
Black cloth shooting coats, best make...	1	8	6	each
Black cloth riding jackets ...	1	3	0	each
Black cloth riding jackets, very good ...	1	7	6	each
Black cloth riding jackets, extra fine ...	1	13	0	each
Black cloth riding jackets, the best ...	1	18	0	each
Black silk coats ...	0	8	0	each
Black circassian cloth coats ...	0	12	0	each
Black lustre sacs ...	0	14	0	each
Black lustre sacs, our own make ...	0	17	6	each
Black lustre sacs, finest quality ...	1	1	0	each
Black lustre coats ...	0	6	0	each
Black lustre coats, superfine ...	0	9	0	each
White silk coats ...	0	17	6	each
Drab alpaca sacs ...	0	12	6	each
Drab alpaca sacs, very fine texture ...	0	15	0	each
Drab lustre sacs, our own make ...	0	17	6	each
Drab lustre sacs, best quality... ...	1	1	0	each
Drab albert coats ...	0	10	0	each
Drab albert coats, extra superfine ...	0	12	6	each
Drab albert coats, the best imported ...	0	15	0	each
Coloured silk warp sacs ...	0	15	0	each
Coloured silk warp sacs, superfine ...	0	17	6	each
Coloured silk warp sacs, best imported...	1	0	0	each
Silver grey lustre sacs ...	0	16	6	each
Silver grey lustre sacs, superfine ...	0	18	0	each
Shepherds' plaid coats, all wool ...	1	5	0	each
Shepherds' plaid sacs, fine texture ...	1	8	0	each
Shepherds' plaid sacs, richly bound ...	1	10	0	each
Shepherds' plaid sacs, best quality ...	1	12	6	each
Shepherds' plaid County de Morny coat	1	15	0	each
Fancy tweed sacs ...	1	5	0	each
Fancy tweed sacs, with silk trimmings	1	10	0	each
Fancy tweed sacs, best quality ...	1	15	0	each
Fancy tweed riding jackets, very fine ...	1	5	0	each
Fancy hair line doe sacs, very light ...	1	15	8	each
Fancy alpaca talmas... ...	0	12	6	each
Fancy lustre paletots... ...	0	14	0	each
Fancy Russell-cord coats ...	0	12	6	each
Black cloth waistcoats ...	0	9	0	each
Black cloth waistcoats, our own make ...	0	12	0	each
Fancy doe and tweed waistcoats ...	0	7	6	each
Fancy doe and tweed waistcoats, our own make ...	0	9	6	each
Shepherds' plaid waistcoats, all wool ...	0	9	0	each
Shepherds' plaid waistcoats, best quality	0	10	6	each
Fancy silk waistcoats ...	0	8	6	each
Figured silk waistcoats, very rich ...	0	11	0	each
Fancy silk wais coats ...	0	4	0	each
Black figured silk waistcoats ...	0	10	0	each
Black moire antique waistcoats ...	0	15	0	each
Black moire antique waistcoats, equal to order ...	0	18	0	each
Fancy summer quilting waistcoats ...	0	5	6	each
Fancy alpaca waistcoats ...	0	5	0	each
Black alpaca waistcoats ...	0	5	0	each
White quilting waistcoats, our own make	0	12	0	each
Black doeskin trousers ...	0	16	0	per pair
Black doeskin trousers, spring bottoms	0	18	0	per pair
Black doeskin trousers, suitable for dress	1	1	0	per pair
Fancy doeskin trousers, spring bottoms	0	14	9	per pair
Fancy doeskin trousers, superior quality	0	17	6	per pair
Fancy doeskin trousers, best imported...	1	1	0	per pair
Fancy tweed trousers ...	0	15	0	per pair
Fancy tweed trousers, extra superfine ...	0	17	6	per pair
Fancy West of England angola trousers	0	19	0	per pair
Shepherds' plaid trousers, all wool ...	0	17	0	per pair
Shepherds' plaid trousers, very good ...	0	18	6	per pair
Shepherds' plaid trousers, best English	1	0	0	per pair
Shepherds' plaid trousers, our own make, and made from materials having been shrunk before being cut ...	1	5	0	per pair
Striped drill trousers ...	0	5	0	per pair
Striped drill trousers, spring bottoms ...	0	5	6	per pair
White linen drill trousers ...	0	8	0	per pair
White linen drill trousers ...	0	8	6	per pair
Brown linen drill trousers ...	0	8	6	per pair
Checked linen drill trousers ...	0	10	6	per pair

Just opened, 10 cases drab merino hats
Just opened, 10 cases drab felt hats
Just opened, 6 cases black silk hats
Just opened, 5 cases men's, youths', and boys' caps
Just opened, 12 cases gentlemen's white and regatta shirts
Just opened, 4 cases black and fancy silk ties
Just opened, 2 cases French kid gloves
Just opened, 9 cases general hosiery.

J. B. TICKLE and CO., Temple of Fashion, 352, George-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c., &c.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides. Circular Quay. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and CO.

NEW GOODS, just landed, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Railway House, 235, Pitt-street, near King-street—
French muslin dresses, only 3s. 11d., worth 10s. 9d.
Balzorine dresses, 12 yards, only 4s. 9d., worth 14s. 9d.
French delaine dresses, 13 yards, only 6s. 9d.
Barege dresses, only 8s. 6d.
French delaines, in every shade of colour, only 1s. 0½d. per yard, the best quality manufactured
Silks, rich in quality, only £1 18s. 6d. the dress, worth £4 10s.
Opera mantles, only £1 1s., the same quality are selling in other houses at £2 10s.
Lace jackets, for evening wear, quite new, only £1 1s.
Irish poplin dresses, 14 yards, only £1 10s.,—a great bargain
Crochet collars, only 5s. 6d., worth 25s.
Real honiton lace collars, only 4s. 9d., worth 21s.
2 cases of trimmed straw bonnets, at 16s. 6d.
Llama shawls, 4½ yards long, only 12s. 6d., worth 35s.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Will be shown, THIS DAY, at FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES' establishment, George-street, (400) four hundred, English and French bonnets at less than half the English cost; also a large lot of ladies' and children's hats, very cheap.

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing, a large and varied assortment. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

SOMETHING NEW IN HATS.— Messrs. Mont, Brown, and Co., of London, have succeeding in inventing and patenting a Summer Hat, particularly adapted to this climate, which, for lightness (2½ ounces), elasticity, and coolness, combined with gentility of shape, excel anything ever yet offered to the public. The undersigned has just landed a few cases, which he will sell at a low figure, to make room for other arrivals. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Straw Bonnets, and Hats, of every description, on SALE at the Stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London

SPLENDID JEWELLERY, SELLING OFF.—The Proprietor of Lamb's old established Jewellery Business, No. 394, George-street, near the Post Office, intending to retire from the retail trade, has determined to realise at once his truly valuable stock of jewellery, watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, &c., &c., for which purpose he is now selling off his retail stock at cost price, giving an unparralleled advantage to purchasers, with the view to clear off by the 1st of January.

The attention of purchasers generally is called to this bona fide Selling Off.

Puffing is doubtless very prevalent at this season of the year, but to those persons who really are buyers, and will favour the establishment with a visit, they will be convinced, by the prices affixed to the goods, that it is a positive clearing out sale of the stock. Cash, and no abatement from marked prices.

394, George-street, near the Post Office.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment, neglect, and imprudence annually destroy thousands of valuable lives that might have been saved by the greatest ease by the use of these mighty antidotes to external and internal disease. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration, which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Be wise in time. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

WINES, of Superior Quality, for SALE, 4, Bligh-street—
Burgundy port, a prime dinner wine, only 30s. per dozen
Bronte Madeira, equal to East India Madeira, 31s.
Old port (Hunt's, Graham's, &c.), 36s., good sherry, 38s.
Port and sherry, on draught, from 9s. 6d. per gallon
Tent, for sacramental and altar use, only 21s., pints
Champagne (pints and quarts), claret, hock, sauterne
London bottled ale and porter, from 8s. 6d. upwards
Champagne cider ginger wine, lemon syrup.
At reduced prices.
4, Bligh-street, near Hunter-street.

CHAMPAGNE, from 28s. per dozen; Claret, 18s.; Port and Sherry, 24s. WATSON and CO.

LONDON-BOTTLED ALE, in good condition, 8s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, Bottled Beer &c., at the lowest possible prices consistent with quality, delivered free to any part of the city or suburbs, in quantity of one dozen and upwards. WATSON and CO., gateway adjoining Flavelle's, jeweller, 352, George street, exactly opposite Mountcastle's, hatter.

CRACKED MAIZE, Cracked Maize.—A prime sample, at reduced price. 4, Bligh-street, near Hunter-street.

FOR SALE.—Cargo of the Statesy.—
400 tons rice
25 ditto paddy
20 tuns cocoanut oil
10 tons shag tobacco.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOWL and HORSE FEED.—For SALE—25 tons paddy (rice in the husk).
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS and others.—Seed Potatoes just landed, and for SALE, at MORAN'S Stores, Jacques' Wharf.

WASHING, Washing, Washing.—American Floating Ball Washing Machine. T. GRIFFITHS, 584, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

COALS.—A cargo of A. A. Company's Coals for SALE. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 324 George-street.

NO. 6, £3 10s., No. 7, £4 10s. No. 8, £5 10s.—American Cooking Stoves. 486 George-st., opposite Markets.

QUARTZ.—Quartz Machinery, of every description, made to order. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

REDFORD and BURRELL'S Australian French Polish Reviver, and General Furniture Polish. Patronised by the Australian Club, and highly approved by all who have tried it—may now be obtained of the following agents throughout the colony:—
R. WEBB, Bathurst.
W. R. RILEY, GOULBURN HERALD Office.
R. BLAIR, West Maitland.
VERSON and MELLIS, Braidwood DISPATCH Office.
JONES, J. P., druggist, Windsor,
MACPHERSON, druggist, Parramatta.
W. PRATT, druggist, Parramatta-street, Sydney.
W. J. COSTIN, druggist, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.
WAGGA WAGGA EXPRESS Office.
And of the proprietors, REDFORD and BURRELL, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENTERFIELD STEAM MILLS.—W. T. BERKELMAN having taken Tenterfield Steam Mill will be prepared, from and after the 1st February, 1859, to supply the township of Tenterfield and the surrounding districts with the best quality flour. Also to purchase wheat or exchange flour for wheat, or to grist for the public, as may be agreed, upon reasonable terms. Apply either personally or by letter, to W. T. BERKELMAN, Tenterfield Mills; or to C. N. FURLONG, Bathurst-street Mills, Sydney.

PIANOS, by Murphy.—Just landed, a small shipment ex Granite City. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES, superior to Imported, and 50 per cent. cheaper, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 221, Elizabeth-street.

J. G. MARZETTI and SON'S superior London-bottled ALE and PORTER.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the numerous piracies on this old and favourite brand by persons making use of fictitious labels, Messrs. J. G. Marzetti and Sons have adopted the use of Betts' Patent Metallic Capsule, and none of their beer is genuine unless the cork is so covered and stamped with their name and trade mark.

Shipments of the above to arrive per Forest Monarch and other vessels.

GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

IRON WATER TANKS, fitted with gun metal taps for the convenience of settlers, on SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, 2 widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

SEED POTATOES, Seed Potatoes. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, ex ELECTRIC SPARK, now landed—
Amontillado sherry
Fine old port
Rudesheimer—vintage 1846
Sparkling burgundy
Ditto moselle
Ditto hock
Ditto muscatel.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO. No. 13, Macquarie-place.

TOWN COB for SALE.—Bay Gelding, 4 years old, 15 hands, warranted sound and free from vice, an excellent saddle cob, and good in any kind of harness Price, £25. Day's trial given. H. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.—The undersigned are purchasers of this season's clip. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

COIR WARPS and Small Rope, now landed, ex European. MITCHELL and CO.

BARLEY for SALE.—Prime sample Californian, 4s. per bushel. H. SELFE, New Pitt-street.

100,000 FEET Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon deals, boards. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

120,000 FEET sawn Cedar, doors, sashes, mouldings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses pickets, &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay

200,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles battens, laths. ROLFE, Circular Quay

SHIPS Mast pieces, Yards, &c., Kauri, warranted. A. S. WEBSTER, 12, Macquarie-place.

175,000 SHINGLES, for SALE; also a large quantity of chairs, at 3 Queen's-place, Sydney; or S. BOUGH, Peacock's Point, Balmain.

PYRMONT.—For SALE, Two Stone Houses, of 2 and 3 rooms, Nos. 5 and 7, Church-street. Apply JAMES COLEMAN.

FOR SALE, a Corner Allotment, 22 feet frontage to Crown-street, by 100 feet to Lansdowne-street, with three-roomed iron cottage erected upon it. Apply upon the premises.

CATTLE.—For SALE, (100) One hundred head of good Dairy Cattle—a considerable number of milkers among them; deliverable on the Manning River in all March. Apply to Mr. G. S. YARNTON, solicitor, Pitt-street.

FARM FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a choice Farm of 60 acres, situated close to the new railway station, between Sydney and Parramatta. There is a most comfortable cottage on it, and fine orange orchard. The whole is securely fenced. To parties requiring a homestead near Sydney, this is a chance that seldom offers.

115, York-street.

FARM FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a capital Farm, well fenced, of about 75 acres, on the banks of a good river.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

115, York-street.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a well situated Stone Cottage, with verandah and balcony, water frontage, and good wharf, good garden, fine view of the harbour, and only a short time built. Terms, very moderate.

115, York-street.

FARMS TO LET.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have several very good Farms to LET.

115, York-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, Agents for the principal Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, have for SALE, Ploughs of the following makers:—
Ransome and Sims of Orwell Works, Ipswich
Howard, Brothers, Britannia Works, Bedford
Crosskill, Iron Works, Beverley
Mary Wedlake and Co., Fairkytes
Grey, Addingston, Glasgow
Anderson, Dublin
Johnston, Brothers, Kelso.

Also, the most improved thrashing machines, reapers, mowers, chaffcutters, corn dressers, hay rakes &c., &c., &c.

115, York-street

BOAT.—Capital Skiff for SALE, at Buckley's Wharf. HENRY SELFE, Circular Quay.

BOATS.—For SALE, Two new Lifeboats, 24 feet overall, complete in gear, copper-fastened throughout. Apply to Captain GILCHRIST, ship Mary Pleasants, at Botts' Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

THE WOOD or Shell Boat FOUND Sunk at the Pyrmont Bridge will be Sold, to defray the expenses incurred, unless claimed on or before the 1st January, 1859. JOHN S PACEY.

BALLAST BOATS for SALE, two in good order, fit for either yacht or coaster. Mr. COLEMAN, Pyrmont.

SALES BY AUCTION

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular sale by auction every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Established 1847.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Hunter River Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent lot of 9 well-broken young horses, from the Hunter River.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

At BURT and CO.'S Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
9 well-broken young horses, from Hunter River
2 useful ditto, from Shoalhaven
Several first-class harness horses. And
30 others of different descriptions. Also,
Dogcarts, gigs, drays, spring-carts, &c.

Young Horses, from Goulburn.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 young horses, just arrived from the neighbourhood of Goulburn. They are a stout useful lot; seven are broken in, the remaining six handled only.

THIS DAY.

Horses and Carts.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 young sound horses, just arrived from Maitland, broken in to saddle
6 stock horses, with saddles and bridles
2 horses and carts, each warranted good in harness
20 mixed town and country horses
Spring carts, gigs, box carts
Harness and saddles, &c.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale

Watches, Boots, Clothing, Guns, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
2 trunks boots and shoes
5 boxes wearing apparel
Double and single guns
Toys, ornaments, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes,
From the London and Northampton Houses of Davies and Sons, and Poole and Co.
Now landing, ex Star of Peace.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
120 trunks and packages Davies and Sons, and Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, now landing, ex Star of Peace.
Full particulars will appear in a future issue.

THIS DAY.
To Picture Dealers and others.
Very choice Unframed Engravings.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of unframed engravings, comprising the following subjects:—
Pharaoh's Horses, Going with and against the Stream
Village Schoolmaster, Favourite and Spaniels
Orphans, Birds of a Feather, Morning and Evening Baths
Sets of four Herrings' Seasons, Deerstalkers Reposing
Sunshine of Love, Farmer's Home
Melton Breakfast, Bedale Hunt
Vine Hounds, Albert's Harriers
Margaret of Anjou, Suffer Little Children
Thine is the Kingdom, Afternoon Nap
Distinguished Member, Diet of Spires
Paul Preaching at Athens, Last Supper
Holy Watchers, Cross Purposes, Balmoral, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Saloon Matches.
At the risk of the former purchaser at Sale of.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case, 25 gross saloon matches.
Terms, cash.

Full-cut Timber, ex Minnie Dyke, from the Mersey River.
For Unreserved Sale on the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant.

Joists, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 3, 8 x 3, and 6 x 4,
Quartering, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, and 4 x 3
Joists, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 12 x 3, 9 x 4, and 10 x 4.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and the Trade generally.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions, to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire cargo of timber, ex Minnie Dyke, as under:—

FULL-CUT QUARTERING.
405 pieces quartering, 3 x 2, 8, 9, and 10 feet
276 ditto ditto, ditto, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18 ditto
137 ditto ditto, 4 x 2, 8 to 28 feet
208 ditto ditto, 4 x 3, 8 to 14 ditto
138 ditto ditto, ditto, 15 to 28 ditto.

FULL-CUT JOISTS.
17 pieces, 5 x 2, 10 to 16 feet
66 ditto, 6 x 2, 10 to 27 ditto
368 ditto, 6 x 3, 8 to 14 ditto
102 ditto, ditto, 16 to 24 ditto
129 ditto, 6 x 4, 10 to 24 ditto
11 ditto, 8 x 3, 13 to 20 ditto
47 ditto, 9 x 3, 11 to 18 ditto
32 ditto, 10 x 3, 10 to 18 ditto
60 ditto, 12 x 3 and 4, 10 to 22 ditto.

The whole of the above cargo is full-cut, and from the celebrated Torquay Mill, Mersey River.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Unreserved Sale of Perfumery, Scented Soaps, Combs, Brushware, &c., &c.
From the celebrated makers, Price and Co.
Now landing, ex Walter Hood, and for positive unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street.

Important to Perfumers, Hairdressers, Fancy Ware Dealers, and others.

FRIDAY, the 31st instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of perfumery, &c., as under, from the celebrated makers, Price and Co.

SOAPS.
§1—Old brown Windsor soap
Palm oil soap
Almond ditto ditto
Shaving bricks
Floating soap
Honey soap, tablets
2—36 dozen highly-scented violet powder.

PERFUMERY.
2—Contains
Toilet perfume
Delcroix's lavender water
Vegetable extract
Toilet vinegar
Macassar oil
Delcroix's rondoline
Infallible refresher
Treble-distilled lavender water
Bloom of roses
Tooth powder
Jockey Club bouquet
Assorted perfumes
Essence of wood violets
Bouquet D'Orsay
Bears' grease
Otto of roses
4—Circassian cream
Cosmetiques
Jasmin pomade
Vegetable cream
Dream of flowers bouquet
Sponsalia balm
Soap tablets, &c., &c.

COMBS.
--Mock-shell dressing combs
Roach back ditto ditto
Gents' mock-shell ditto ditto, with handles
Ladies' curl combs
White dressing ditto
Side combs
Best double [illegible] side combs
Pocket combs
Mottled ditto ditto
German silver ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, with knives
Braid combs, all sizes.

BRUSHWARE.
Hair brushes, assorted patterns
Tooth ditto
Nail ditto
Cloth ditto
Shaving ditto
Powder boxes, with swansdown puffs
Painted ditto, ditto ditto, &c., &c.

The auctioneers beg to remind purchasers that the above goods are of the very best manufacture, and are for positive sale.

Terms at sale.

West of England Soaps.
FRIDAY, 31st instant.
Ex Walter Hood.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of soaps from the West of England Manufactory, as under—
Assorted tablet soap, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
Brown windsor soap, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd packets
Honeysuckle ditto
Rose and white windsor ditto
Assorted quarters ditto
Skin and curd ditto
Fancy boxes ditto
Scented curd ditto
Sand balls ditto
Almond quarters ditto
Court boxes ditto
Monster tablets
Tourist's ditto
Pomatum ditto.
Terms at sale.

Dressing Combs.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
232 dozen stained dressing combs
108 ditto brown ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber.
Ex Hargraves.
For Positive Sale, on the Circular Quay, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Quartering
Joists
Palings
Shingles.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, next to Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Hargraves, comprising—

QUARTERING.
1000 pieces, 3 x 2, 8, 9, and 10 feet
800 ditto, ditto, 11, 12, and 13 ditto
235 ditto, ditto, 14 and 15 ditto.

JOISTS.
73 pieces, 5 x 3, 8 to 15 feet
200 ditto, 6 x 3, 8 and 10 ditto
359 ditto, ditto, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 ditto
80 ditto, 7 x 3, 11, 12, and 15 ditto
10 ditto, 8 x 3, 12, 13, and 15 ditto
14 ditto, 9 x 4, 10 x 3, 6 x 6, 9 to 15 ditto.
10,500 paling, 5 feet
100,000 shingles.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Premises in Pitt-street South, and Allotments in Hutchinson-street, near New Pitt-street.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable block of land, and the premises thereon, situated on the East side of Pitt-street, being one allotment South of the corner of Pitt and Campbell-streets, for many years known as the residence of Mr. Isaac Nichols.

This is a very desirable situation, being elevated above the level of the street, ensuring quietude, freedom from dust and damp. The frontage to the street is considerable, and the depth quite unusual. The garden contains some fruit trees, and is highly productive under ordinary culture.

At the same time will be sold two allotments, on the North side of Hutchinson-street, between George and New Pitt streets.

Plan and particulars may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers in a few days.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1492205

Manila Produce.
The cargo of the John Bunyan, Captain Henry, just arrived.
For immediate and positive Sale, on the last day of the present year.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.

Finest Current Clayed and Sundried Pampanga Sugar
Superior Manila Coffee
Patent Steam-laid Cordage
Havannah and Cortado Cigars.
Most important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Tobacconists, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Eastern produce, comprising the brightest, most superior, and largest grain of Manila sugars ever landed in Sydney. Its quality will bear comparison with many samples of counter Mauritius, and surpasses any of a similar description before submitted to public auction.
The trade will never regret attending this sale, as they will have an opportunity of purchasing sugar of such a character as will reflect the highest credit on them.
The particulars of the cargo are as under:
M—
11012 bags finest sundried Pampanga
D—
4032 ditto ditto ditto
C—
760 ditto current clayed
L—
1248 ditto disco ditto
B and Co.—
[illegible] ditto splendid Manila coffee
B and Co., 1-20—
20 cases, each 20 boxes, of 500 No. 2 Havannah shaped Manila
B and Co., 21-200—
180 cases, each 20 boxes, of 500 each, No. 2 Cortado cigars
Patent steam-laid cordage—
157 packages 1 inch
62 ditto 1¼ ditto
134 ditto 1½ ditto
64 ditto 2 ditto
22 ditto 2¼ ditto
21 ditto 2½ ditto
8 ditto 6 ditto
10 ditto 6½ ditto
9 ditto 7 ditto
2 ditto 7½ ditto
2 ditto 8 ditto
493

The auctioneers solicit the especial attention of the trade generally to this great and unreserved auction sale. The importers are resolved on selling to the highest bidders.
Terms at sale.

Recent Shipment of Oilmen's Stores and General Groceries.
Several Parcels of Goods from the best houses.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by the importers' orders, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December instant, at 11 o'clock,
Feast's pint and quart pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Ditto jams and jellies, in 1lb. and 2lb. pots
Ditto orange marmalade
Batty's imperial hot pickles
Whybrow's quart, pint, and half-pints sublime salad oil
Colman's 1lb. and ½lb mustard
Ditto bull's head ditto
Ditto 7lb. and 14lb. tins
Colman's No. 1 blue and starch, in ¼, ½, and cwt. boxes
Feast's half-pint sauces
Ditto mushroom ketchup
Ditto bloater paste
Ditto Yarmouth bloaters
Feast's quart vinegar
Robinson's patent groats
Pearl barley, split peas
Scotch oatmeal
Manila arrowroot
I.N.R. matches
Wax vestas
Pear sago
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Lobsters and oysters, 1 lbs.
Salmon, in tins
Pickled salmon
Dried ling
York hams
Cape raisins
Currants
Liverpool soap
Sultana raisins
Mauritius sugar
No. 3 Manila cigars
Belmont candles
Table salt
Whiting and Bath bricks
Tobacco
Liverpool salt
Kent hops, 1858
Fresh walnuts
Cossipore sugar
Fine teas
Lucifer matches
Dried peaches, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, and others.
Superior Congou.

To close the shipments.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., and others,
Ex Glenclune,
188 chests finest congou.
No. 24— 4 chests fine congous
26— 4 ditto ditto ditto
10—11 half-chests ditto ditto
32—10 ditto ditto ditto
7—10 ditto ditto ditto
8—10 ditto ditto ditto
CW— 6 ditto ditto ditto
LH—43 ditto ditto ditto
TM—20 ditto ditto ditto
CD— 5 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Velox,
194 halves ditto ditto.
Ex Zephyr,
No. 13, 75 halves congou
14, 75 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce and Western Provisions.
Important to Grocers and Provision Dealers.
Imperative Sale.
To close the shipment.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
29 tons finest No. 1 Cossipore, in cwt. bags
30 tons Cossipore sugar
38 ditto best Java table rice
100 bundles clothes lines
50 cases fresh 1 lb. oysters
50 ditto ditto 2 lb. ditto
50 ditto ditto lobsters, lbs.
Terms at sale.
This being a positive unreserved sale, the trade will do well by being punctual in their attendance, the importers determiningto dispose of the balances of these shipments without regard to cost.

Baltic Deals
Roman Cement.
Ex Electric Spark, at Macnamara's Wharf.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and Contractors.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell (for the importers by auction, at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co's Wharf, Windmill-street, THIS DAY AFTERNOON, the 31st instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 casks Cobb and Taylor's Roman cement.
BMS.
280 deals, 22 feet, 3 x 9.
DC.
2 deals, 24 feet, 3 x 11
8 ditto, 23 ditto, ditto
81 ditto, 21 ditto, ditto
56 ditto, 19 ditto, ditto
42 ditto, 18 ditto, ditto
31 ditto, 17 ditto, ditto
30 ditto, 16 ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

New Dried Fruits in the first order.
Splendid York Hams, in excellent condition.
Landed only yesterday.
For positive unreserved Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by order of the importers, at the Sydney Auction Rooms,
50 boxes finest Muscatels
75 half-boxes ditto ditto
200 quarter-boxes ditto ditto
Possessing all their original bloom.
35 barrels very fine raisins
20 boxes most superior Jordan almonds
9 cases finest York hams.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Patna Rice.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
200 bags best Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

Wheat.
Just landed.
A superior plump sample.
To Millers and Corn Merchants, &c.
Unreserved Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
400 bushels, more or less, wheat.
Terms, cash.

Wotherspoon's Candied Lemon Peel.
The only lot for sale in the colony.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
5 cases, each 8 tins. 14lbs. Wotherspoon's candied lemon peel, just landed, in first rate condition.
Terms at sale.

Window Glass.

On account of whom it may concern.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
21 boxes window glass
All more or less damaged.
8 boxes, 14 x 10
4 ditto, 14 x 12
1 ditto, 12 x 10
2 ditto, 20 x 14
3 ditto, 16 x 12
2 ditto, 18 x 12
1 ditto, 18 x 16.
Terms, cash.

Large Clearing-out Sale.
Saddlery, Brushware
Ironmongery
Plaster Paris, Cement
Rope, Spunyarn, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at their Yard and Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above goods, without reserve, to close accounts to the end of the year.
Ladies' all-over hogskin side-saddles, embroidered safes and pockets
Silver-mounted gig harness
Cart harness
Riding and jockey whips
Dandy and horse brushes
Sash tools
Ground dusters
Grainers' tools
Shoe and clothes brushes
Turkey sponge
Bottle wax
Broad and felling axes
Bright and black hatchets
Adze, eye, and claw hammers
Carpenters' adzes
Firmer chisels and plane irons
Patent corn crushers
Wheat mills and flour dressers
Sheffield-made grasshopper springs
Silver-plated carriage lamps
Upholsterers' pins
Frying pans
Candle moulds
Double and single guns
Percussion caps
Iron bedsteads
Elegant brass ditto
Children's cots
Roman and Portland cement
Plaster Paris
New Zealand rope
Europe and Calcutta ditto
Spunyarn, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
P.S.—The auctioneers beg to request all owners of the above description of goods (not wishing them sold) to remove them prior to the 3rd, or they will be sold without reserve.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Boots and Shoes.
57 Trunks, ex Damascus
65 ditto, ex Centurion,
From the celebrated makers Bostock.
52 Trunks, ex Duncan Dunbar,
From the well-known House of Jackson and Co.

Most Important to the Trade, Shippers, and Country Buyers.
Day of Sale WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1859.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, at 11 o'clock, entirely without reserve,
The above shipments of boots and shoes, containing a choice assortment of seasonable goods, viz.:
Gents' best patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince's boots
Ditto ditto light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bevels
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, pegged ditto
Ditto ditto prince's boots
Ditto ditto kip ditto, bradded
Ditto all calf boots, E.S.
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto ditto mock button pieces
Ditto best kid top ditto ditto
Gents' best mock balmorals, E.S.
Ditto fancy cloth boots, E S, mock button pieces
Ditto best memel boots, E.S., enamelled, goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto calf, goloshed
Ditto best patent oxford shoes, E.F.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto calf ditto, to lace and E.F.
Men's fine light calf bluchers
Ditto calf bluchers, brass bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, high backs, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, rough ditto
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, bradded
Ditto ditto kip ditto, ditto
Women's calf lace boots, 3 to 8, brass bradded
Women's cordovan ditto, ditto
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ditto best patent calf slippers and sandals, B.B.
Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, plain fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, patent fronts, E.S., military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, spring heels
Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, E S, military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, spring heels
Women's cloth boots, patent goloshed, to lace
Girls' best patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 4
Ditto [illegible] boots, E.S, 10 13 and 6 9
Ditto ditto kid ditto [illegible] 10-13 and 6-9
Girls' best cordovan boots, welts, [illegible] and 6-9
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Ditto best cachmere boots, E.S., 5-9
Ditto balmoral boots, T.P.H., 6 9
Ditto cachmere boots, ditto
Ditto memel calf boots, to button, T.P.H., 6-9
Ditto best cachmere boots, to button and E.S., 2-5
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, 2-5
Ladies' velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto Berlin ditto
Men's Margate, buff, and roan ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
Mauritius Sugars.
The remainder of the Cargo, ex Abbey.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY next, the 31st instant.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
PAW,
§ 12—200 bags Mauritius fine counter sugar
10— 40 ditto ditto fine snowdrop crystal ditto.
Also,
180 bags fine Mauritius sugars.
Packages slightly broken.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea, &c.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Velox,
32 half-chests congou, No. 57; and
30 quarter-casks Pott's vinegar, now landing ex Electric Spark.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lochiel.
10 Cases Volckmann's Jellies.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
XY
10 cases Volckmann's jellies, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Sugar Sale—THIS DAY.

RICHARD PEEK begs to remind grocers and others, that the Mauritius sugar advertised for THIS DAY, will be sold punctually at 11, and every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. The trade are requested to be punctual.
Terms, liberal.

Oats
Sago
Currants
Crane's Black Lead
New Anchovy Paste, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 bags oats
20 ditto pearl sago
25 barrels currants
10 cases Hill and Ledger's anchovy paste, quite sound
15 ditto Crane's black lead
25 ditto Whybrow's pint vinegar
15 ditto Hill and Ledger's ditto
20 ditto [illegible] lobsters.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 31st December, 1858.

Great Clearing-out Sale of
Groceries
Fancy Goods
Perfumery, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 31st December, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Groceries
Fancy goods
Perfumery, &c., &c.
The above will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, net cash.

Galvanised Iron
Ditto Rivets and Washers.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., Macquarie-place, on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 tons galvanised iron, 6 x 30, 24, 26, 30 guage
5 ditto ditto, 7 x 30 ditto
2 barrels rivets
5 ditto washers.
The above will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
120 Packages, just landed, ex Electric Spark.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell at the Bank auction, Rooms, on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
120 packages boots and shoes, just landed, ex Electric Spark—
Calf wellingtons, bevel edge
Half ditto ditto
Calf, kip, strong medium bluchers
Watertights, enamelled napoleons
Gent's elastic side boots, patent
Ditto ditto calf
Ditto ditto memel ditto
Youths' bluchers
Women's leather boots
Ladies' side spring boots, cashmere and cloth
Ditto cloth boots, welts
Ditto ditto, military heels
Ditto cashmere, ditto
Ditto Berlin slippers
Ditto patent shoes
Ditto and gent's carpet slippers
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THE ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.

Comprising about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, surrounding the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, subdivided into lots containing from one to ten acres each, to meet the requirements of every class of purchasers, together with the Homestead, ASHFIELD PARK and all the various Improvements.

Preliminary Notice.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood to sell by public auction, on the ground, on a date in January next, due notice of which will be given,
The whole of that well-known valuable property, the Ashfield Park Estate, Ashfield Railway Station.
Plans and lithographs are now in course of preparation. Ad further particulars may be obtained on application to auctioneer.

For Positive Sale.
NELSON VILLA,
NELSON BAY ROAD.

A remarkably neat Cottage, with 3 Acres of Land, in full cultivation, and laid out as Garden and Orchard, immediately opposite the residence of Samuel Raymond, Esq., and adjoining the residences and properties of Messrs. Taylor, Falconer, and Evans, and about four miles from Sydney by a good road.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 7th January, at 11 o'clock,
NELSON VILLA, a neat weatherboard cottage, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, coach-house, stable, &c., with 3 acres of well-cultivated garden land, trenched, closely fenced, and planted with a choice selection of fruit trees.
There is abundance of good water, by a fine well, on the property.
The above is really a most eligible and well situated property, in a beautiful position, with a fine level made road passing the door.
To the admirers of this favourite locality, the sale affords a capital opportunity for securing a snug suburban property, on which a large amount of money and labour has been expended. The garden, which is in splendid order, especially demands attention, as it is considered to be one of the finest in the neighbourhood. Omnibuses within a quarter of a mile.
For full particulars and plan apply at the Rooms; or to Mr. EVANS, 324, George-street; or on the adjoining property.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

On FRIDAY, 21st January.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of Thomas Stubbs.

Magnificent Block of Land, well known as STUBBS' 30 ACRES, adjoining the Lunatic Asylum Grant, Hunter's Hill, and the BEAUTIFUL ORCHARDS and GARDENS of MESSRS. MILLER, ISLER, REEVES, and others.
This valuable piece of Land is within five minutes' walk of Bedlam Point or the PARRAMATTA STEAMERS' WHARF at Gladesville, and a short distance from the Mission House and the Flagstaff Hill.
[illegible] most extensive frontage to the Main Northern Road, [illegible] five acres have been enclosed and cleared. The residue [illegible] timbered, and is intersected by a small rivulet. It is [illegible] fenced on the north-western boundary.
The quality of the land may be inferred from the high state of cultivation of the neighbouring properties, which are delightfully laid out in orange groves, vineyards, &c., and this land is equal, if not superior, to that adjoining.
TITLE—Full particulars can be ascertained on application to Messrs. Gurner and Robberds, solicitors, George-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instruction to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 21st January, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing 30 acres, situated on the main North Road, Hunter's Hill, well known as STUBBS' BLOCK.
Plan and every information at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

Tuesday, January 4, 1859.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers
And others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the following goods, consisting of
Longcloths, cambric shirting, Croydons
Linen sheetings
Venetians and fancy chintzes
Saxony and electoral flannels
Gossamer falls, parasols
Assorted underclothing
Plain and fancy silks
Persians and sarsnets
Cotton velvets
Linen huckabacks
White and fancy bonnet ribbons
White and coloured laces
Girls' and women's brown and drab hats
Ditto ditto leghorn ditto
Boys' and youth's white and regatta shirts
Men's ditto ditto
5-4 lilac and white ground fancy prints
Fancy lilac and buff checks
Plain French delaines
Assorted hosiery
Merino ditto shirts and pants
Dressed hollands
8-4 linen damasks
Victoria damask cloths.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 4th January, 1859.

Hats and Caps.
To Hatters and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases drab shell hats, black silk hats
5 ditto Louis Braun's drab shell hats
4 ditto Christie's black silk ditto
7 ditto white and coloured canadians
3 ditto assorted caps.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 4th January, 1859.

French Kid Gloves.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases superior French kid gloves, white, light fancy drabs, and blacks.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale.
To close various Shipments, and several Consignments.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, the 31st, precisely at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
To close various shipments, and several consignments.
5-4 fancy prints
9-8 check ditto
Crinolines
Printed flannels
Plain coloured ditto
West of England fancy does
Ditto ditto plain ditto
Wool, black ditto
Heather tweeds
Mixed fancy ditto
Bordered ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
White drills
Brown ditto
Mantle linens
Extra cream ditto
Fine brown linens
Ditto dressed brown ditto
Rough browns
Balsorine robes
Rich fancy ditto
Printed delaines
French ditto
Challi plaids
French prints
Parasols
Earlston ginghams
Manchester ditto
Muslin robes
Organdie muslins
5-4 prints
Hoyle's ditto
Fancy silks
Black and coloured gros
French delaines
Printed ditto
Sewed goods
Swiss curtains
Crochet ditto
Cambric habitshirts
Ditto sleeves
Ditto in sets
Ditto eugenies
Coloured kid gloves
Silk ditto
Summer clothing, &c., &c.
Gents' drill trousers
Brown ditto
Fancy ditto
Light fancy does
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Ditto sacs and vests
Holland blouses
Grass cloth ditto
Alpaca brightons
Lustre ditto
Super cream and white ditto
China silk ditto
Satin vests
Marcella ditto
Linen ditto
Mo's trousers
Millers' and drab ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Ditto Swiss fronts
Scotch twills, L.B.
B. and Y. D.D.
Serge shirts.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, Friday, 31st December, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell, by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
6—1 trunk, containing 9 dozen 3-7 women's clarence boots, B.S.
18—1 trunk, containing 48 pairs men's wellingtons
19—1 trunk, containing 72 pairs clarences
276—1 trunk, containing 120 pairs women's cashmere, patent toes
13—1 trunk, containing 68 pairs short wellingtons, sprigged
284—1 trunk, containing 120 pairs cashmere, E.S.
251—1 trunk, containing 120 pairs ditto, patent toes
260—1 trunk, containing 120 pairs ditto
7—1 trunk, containing 40 pairs men's patent calf boots
2—1 trunk, containing 108 pairs 3-7 women's cachmere boots, goloshed
5—1 trunk, containing 81 pairs spring-side boots
16—1 trunk, containing 103 ditto, Oxford.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of 272,000 feet Hardwood.
In lots to suit Purchasers.
To Builders, Timber Merchants, Shipwrights, Draymakers, and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors of the Rooty Hill Saw Mills, to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Depot, Railway Terminus, Parramatta-street,
272,000 feet hardwood, consisting of
Joists, flooring boards, scantling, planking, girders, ironbark posts, rails, palings, spokes, dray-poles, shafts, &c., &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
All lots to be removed at purchaser's expense.
P.S.—Catalogues of the various lots, with sizes, &c., to be had of the auctioneers, before the sale.

Potatoes.
Just landing, ex Lion, from Port Cooper

FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on their Union Wharf,
283 bags prime potatoes, in lots.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Milch Cows, and Calves,

FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
2 superior milch cows, just calved.
Terms, cash.

Prime Neatsfoot Oil.

FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
100 gallons, more or less, prime neatsfoot oil.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Produce Sale.

31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
Consignments of hides, horns, hair, lucerne and oaten hay, maize, Cape barley, bran, fine flour, potatoes, onions, prime tierce beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

Saddle and Harness Horses.
Milch Cows
Fat Calves, Pigs, &c.

FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
5 superior saddle and harness horses
2 ditto milch cows, with young calves
Several head fat calves, pigs, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On account of whom it may concern.
17 Bags Fine Flour.
For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
17 bags flour, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture
Pianoforte
Glassware, China, &c., &c.
Oil Paintings and Engravings, &c., &c.

The property of a lady leaving the colony.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of useful household furniture and pianoforte
Cut glass, china, &c., &c.
Oil paintings, engravings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock precisely.

For Unreserved Sale,
American Cooking Stoves, four sizes
Single and double-barrelled guns
Trunks of boots, shoes, and slippers
Hand-saws and hammers
Whips, Gardeners' Tools
Cash Boxes, and Tea Trays
Bird Cages with glasses, &c., &c.

*** A Clearance Sale for various Importers, prior to the termination of the year.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above miscellaneous articles of merchandise.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Heavy well cured hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Calves THIS DAY.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Wharf, 66, King-street West, at 12 o'clock,
A number of fat calves.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry consignments of farm produce, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Choice Unframed and Framed Engravings, &c.

Just landed ex Walter Hood.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, January 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
A choice selection of unframed and framed engravings, amongst which are
Martin's Works, on India paper
Impending Mate and Checkmate, ditto
Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, ditto
Waterloo Heroes, on India paper, with key
Herring's Series of Fox Hunts, beautifully coloured
Cartoons of Raffaelle, in line by Holloway
Shoeing the Horse, Landseer, on India paper
Return from Hawking, ditto, ditto
Weighing the Deer, ditto, ditto
Constable's Works
Combat of Stags and Death of the Stag, on India paper,
Winterhalter's grand picture of the Royal Family engraver's proof before letters
Her Majesty and Prince Albert, engraver's proof before letters
Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, ditto ditto
Feeding Horses, Baiting the Horse, ditto ditto
Her Majesty receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation, with key
Sherry, Sir? Did you ring, Sir?
Selections from Finden's Royal Gallery
Selections of Scottish Scenery
Lewis Hughes' Sketches of Belgium and Germany
The Court Album
Simpson's Seat of the War in the Crimea
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had on application to the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Nautical Instruments, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Captain Parfitt (who is about to leave the colony), to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 23, Elizabeth-terrace, Darlinghurst, on TUESDAY, January 4th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Circular and dining tables
Sideboard and chiffonier, whatnot
Dining room and easy chairs, covered in leather
China, glass, and plated ware
Walnut-wood chairs, couches, and easy chairs covered in damask, with loose holland covers
Walnut-wood occasional tables
Chimney glasses and ornaments
Rosewood cottage pianoforte
Rosewood card tables
Walnut-wood ottomans, and occasional chairs
Brussels carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
Curtain-poles and window-hangings
Iron bedsteads and bedding, complete
Washstands and furniture, chests drawers
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Toilet tables and glasses, towel horses
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and various other effects.
Also, superior telescopes, sextant, artificial horizon, marine barometers, aneroid barometer, nautical books, &c.
Catalogues will be prepared, and the furniture may be viewed the day preceding the sale, by cards only, to be had on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

To Persons requiring a delightfully-situated Suburban Family Residence and Grounds.

CLAPTON, Darlinghurst, adjoining the Properties of H. Dean Thomson, Esq., Francis, Mitchell, Esq., John Walker, Esq., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., (about returning to England), to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, January 6th, 1859, at twelve o'clock,
All that delightfully-situated House and Grounds, at Darlinghurst, known as Clapton, and presently occupied by R P. Simpson, Esq.
The house consists of an entrance hall, about 16 feet by 9; drawing-room, about 33 feet by 18, with bay window, from which there is a charming view, overlooking the harbour; dining-room, about 28 x 20, with pantry annexed; library or breakfast-room; four excellent bedrooms; butler's pantry, fitted with shelves; storeroom, cellar, kitchen, and servant's rooms; detached stable, coach shed, &c. There is a never-failing well of excellent water. The ground, which comprises nearly an acre, is tastefully planted with ornamental shrubs, flowers, and fine fruit trees—the whole forming as delightful a residence as is to be met with in this favourite locality.
Parties from the country and others desirous of obtaining an excellent family suburban residence, in an unquestionably healthful and charmingly situated position, should avail themselves of the present opportunity, as there are no properties in this neighbourhood at present for sale, and few in any other locality which possesses, as this does, the manifest advantage of complete retirement from the city within an easy walk of its very centre.
For cards to view, and other particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer.
Title unobjectionable, and terms at sale.

Excellent Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianofortes, by Collard and Broadwood, in elegant rose and walnut wood cases
Choice Paintings and Engravings
Handsome China and Glass Ware
Silver Plate and Platedware
Carriage, Horses, and Harness
Dogcart, by Thrupp
Saddles, Carts, and Harness
Patent Mangle, Milch Cows, and
Numerous other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., M.L.A., and also from Eustace Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at their residences, Darling Point, on FRIDAY, 7th January, at 11 o'clock,
All the above excellent household furniture, and other effects, particulars of which will appear in catalogues in course of preparation.
The whole will be on view the day preceding the sale, by cards only, obtainable at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale of Superior Pianofortes, by eminent Manufacturers.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mr. W. H. Paling, to sell by auction, without reserve, in order to close several shipments, at his Warehouse, Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty first and second class pianofortes, made expressly to order, and to suit the climate, by the following well-known first-rate manufacturers:
Erard
Broadwood and Sons
Collard and Collard
Stodart
Murphy
D'Almaine
Aucher (Paris), &c.
Ex Duncan Dunbar.
No. 1.
A rosewood semi cottage, by Murphy, 6¾ octaves, oval side, fret, &c.
No. 2.
A rosewood semi-cottage, by Murphy, 6¾ octaves, fret desk, french full, &c.
No. 3.
An elegant semi-cottage, by Murphy, 6¾ octaves, O G full, &c.
Ex Electric Spark.
No. 4.
A rosewood semi-cottage, by Murphy, 6¾ octaves moulded front, entire fret, &c.
No. 5.
An elegant walnut-wood cottage, by Murphy, 6¾ octaves, truss legs, carved decorations, &c.
Ex Commonwealth.
No. 6.
An elegant rosewood oblique grand, by Murphy, 7 octaves, &c.
Ex Lochiel.
No. 7.
A royal rosewood pianoforte, by D'Almaine and Co., 6¾ octaves, albert full, elegant Parisien mouldings, &c.
Ex Jan Van Scheffelaar.
No. 8.
A rosewood cottage, by Bants, 6¾ octaves, french full braced, &c.
No. 9.
An elegant mahogany semi-grand, by Broadwood, 6¾ octaves, &c.
No. 10.
A mahogany square, by Broadwood and Sons.
Ex Clarendon.
No. 11.
A rosewood oblique bichord, by Collard and Collard, 6¾ octaves, O G full, fret work front, carved legs, &c.
No. 12.
A rosewood semi-cottage, by Collard and Collard, 6 octaves, O G, full, &c.
Ex Union.
No. 13.
An elegant rosewood michrocorden, by Collard and Collard, O G full, octagon legs, &c.
No. 14.
An elegant walnut wood semi cabinet, by Collard and Collard, O G full, fret panels, with carved decorations in the renaissance style, carved legs, &c.
Ex Landsdowne.
No. 15.
A semi-cottage, by Broadwood, 6¾ octaves, cylinder front, carved mouldings, &c.
No. 16.
A demi oblique rosewood pianoforte, by the celebrated Parisian maker, Aucher, moving keyboard, braced and bolted.
No. 17.
A ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Light of the Age.
No. 18.
A splendid toned rosewood cottage, by Erard, 6¾ octaves, patent action, metallic plate, bolted, &c.
Ex John Banks.
No. 19.
A rosewood semi-cottage pianoforte, by Murphy.
No. 20.
A ditto ditto ditto.
The above being a bona fide sale, private families, schools, professors, and amateurs generally, should avail themselves of this most favourable opportunity for purchasing an excellent and a genuine instrument.
Terms at sale.

276 ALPACAS,
Recently imported by the Salvador.
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on the ground, at SOPHIENBERG, near Liverpool, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th February,
The whole of the Alpacas, recently imported from Peru, in lots to suit purchasers.
The importance of securing to the colony the flock of alpacas which have recently arrived here is so generally admitted that it is not necessary to comment on that point. Their adaptability to various large tracts of our territory, upon which sheep cannot be farmed, and where cattle will barely live, is also fully recognised. Those now offered are all that the spirited importer has succeeded in landing here out of 1239, that were originally started in five flocks. Some faint idea therefore may be formed from this fact, of the difficulty of transporting them, and the great loss sustained in their transit. Owing to the prohibition by the Congress of Peru, against the exportation of the alpaca, they cannot be shipped at any Peruvian port, and hence the necessity, as in the present instance, for a very circuitous, perilous, and expensive journey to a port of shipment where no impediments exist. The present flock is the result of seven years' careful breeding, the knowledge acquired during which time has been brought to bear in the management and care of them in transitu, and the importer has been induced to hope from the representations of various influential parties that he would be liberally supported by the colonists in his efforts to introduce the alpaca into Australia. The original stock were selected with the greatest care for the PURITY OF THEIR BREEDING and SUPERIORITY OF FLEECE, and an examination of their produce will shew that they are the FINEST ANIMALS THAT CAN BE BRED. The alpaca is a remarkably hardy animal, subject to no diseases but what are easy of cure, requires but little water, and as already mentioned, will thrive upon food which sheep or cattle will not live on. Add to this, the weight, quality, and value of the fleece, and the small expense in labour for tending them, and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of the most sceptical, that if the present opportunity be only taken advantage of, the time is not far distant when New South Wales will supply alpacas for the neighbouring colonies, the Cape, California, and many other parts of the world.
The oft-told tale of the smallness of the original flock of PURE MERINO sheep need not be referred to in this advertisement, further than to show what care and perseverance can do in the production and increase of so valuable an animal as the alpaca, and one which may soon become an additional source of national wealth.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. G. and Edwin Rouse, Esqrs., to sell at his Yards, on the Western Road, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 3rd January,
One hundred and fifty head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Coach at the train.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
30th December, 1858.
CARNEY V. [illegible]

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1859, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, the plaintiff's right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) in and to
All that allotment of land in the city of Sydney, bounded on the west by Gloucester-street 27 feet 8 inches; on the south by Mrs. Jones's property; on the east by Farrell's; and on the north by Cribb's, being allotment No. 3 of section No. 76.
Also, the southern moiety of lot 2 of section No. 81, bounded on the north by the northern moiety of lot 2; on the west by 39 feet 6 inches of Harrington-street; on the south by Trainor's grant, now the property of T. W. Smart; and on the east by 39 feet 6 inches of Cambridge-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 14th December, 1858.
WALKER V. WALMSLEY.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5th Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, at noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1859,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the parish of Petersham, County of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, being lots one hundred, and one hundred and one, of section five, of the Kingston Estate, commencing at the point of intersection of the north-west side of Enmore Road with the south side of the Crescent, and bounded on the south-east by the north-west side of Enmore Road bearing west thirty degrees south, one hundred and sixty-three feet; on the south-west by the north-east boundary of lot one hundred and two, bearing north thirty degrees west to the south side of the Crescent; and on the north by the south side of the Crescent easterly to the point of commencement, or howsoever otherwise.
GEO. UHR, Under Sheriff.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As an error has appeared in that portion of my evidence relating to the receipt being signed by Mr. Gibbes, in justice, will you kindly insert as early as possible, the enclosed copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Enquiry, before whom I was examined, correcting the error as reported, and you will much oblige,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Parramatta, December 30th.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inquiry into the late Frauds on the Customs Revenue.

Sir,—Had I had an opportunity of seeing my evidence before the Board for correction (as I understood was to have been forwarded to me), I should have pointed out that the receipt was not signed by Mr. Gibbes, but that Mr. Gibbes took the bill inside (meaning the office), and brought it out to me receipted less discount for cash.

The receipt, you will perceive, is signed, "Received per cheque ——. W. W. Stewart. September 22nd, 1858."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Parramatta, December 30th.

WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I should much like to be informed when we may expect to be supplied with water from Botany. The insufficiency of the present supply, together with the frequent stoppages, is becoming a very serious matter, and should the present dry weather continue for a few weeks longer I believe the means now at command would be found totally inadequate to the requirements of the people.

It is quite time that some effort should be made to remedy this great evil; and I have adopted this course, that through your widely circulated journal, the attention of those who profess to have the interest of the inhabitants of this rising city at heart, may be called to the subject, and to urge them to see that no time is lost in completing this very essential portion of the public works.

I am, Sir,
A RATEPAYER.

December 30th.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BY way of Melbourne, we have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 10th of November.

The negotiations between the Orange Free State and the Basuto Kafirs have terminated, through the mediation of Sir George Grey, in an amicable settlement of the boundaries of the two states, and his Excellency has been complimented upon his successful diplomacy.

Affairs on the frontier were peaceable.

Small-pox was continuing its ravages, and the journals were largely occupied in discussing general measures of medical policy, with a view to the prevention of the future inroads of a disease which has more than once in the history of the settlement proved disastrously fatal. Compulsory vaccination is insisted on as the grand remedy.

There are notices of the appearance of "a grand and very beautiful comet."

The quantity of copper ore exported from Table Bay, during September, amounted to 185½ tons.

The *Advertiser* announces the return of his Excellency the Governor from the frontier. He had brought down with him three young Kafirs for education.

The following is the *Advertiser's* monthly summary of intelligence for October:—The summary of news this month from the Cape will resemble that just received from England—nothing particular, and all very peaceful. Our border or foreign relations have not been disturbed, nor are likely to be soon, unless our military and other defences should be too early reduced, as they were on a former occasion, before the new order of things had settled on their foundations. This would be a grievous error, for though the Kafir tribes are broken and much dispersed, some years must pass before their nature is reconciled to their new position. For their sake, for the sake of humanity, as well as for the peace of the colony, temptation should be kept out of their sight. Should any portion of them be again misled into hostilities, nothing could save them from destruction. Our friends in England will be glad to learn that the present system pursued with these tribes is full of promise, as far as we can ascertain the facts; and that the thirty or forty thousand of them admitted into the colony, have, upon the whole, justified that very bold experiment. In time, with due caution, we believe it will turn out beneficially for all parties. The Free State and the Basutus have concluded a very fair and reasonable treaty, under the mediation of Sir George Grey, to whom we are all very much indebted. He has evinced energy and good sense, and above all, good temper, disdaining to take offence at trifles of form, and bearing steadily onward to a foregone conclusion in his own mind. He has carried more points than one in this case, without committing either the colony or the Imperial Government in the slightest degree. Everything is tranquil, and the state of the weather promises a most abundant harvest. We have received altogether 1749 immigrants from England, all of whom appear to be finding their way to suitable employments. There is, of course, some disappointments and some discontent, but much less than is usual in other colonies under the same circumstances. This arises from their being well selected, and sent out in small detachments. A hundred and seventy-five immigrants from Holland have also arrived, and more Germans are expected, to be settled in British Kaffraria. We believe South Africa to be a fair field for European settlers, provided the numbers are moderate at first. Instead of over-filling the country, they make room for fresh hands. But nothing is so dangerous as a crowd of poor strangers in a waste uncultivated country. We have nothing that will be new at home respecting Dr. Livingstone's expedition. We would warn the public against being too sanguine, or expecting immediate results from this noble enterprise. Central Africa has always proved the most difficult portion of the globe. We have not forgot Parke, or Clapperton, or the great Niger expedition; and though Dr. Barth has safely returned from Timbuctoo, and filled some volumes with curious matter, practically speaking, we can scarcely yet say that Central Africa has been opened, or more than seen along a few routes of solitary travellers. Dr. Livingstone's book contains the greatest amount of reliable geographical and ethnographical information up to the Zambezi. It is deeply interesting and suggestive, but, to our mind, it warns us at every step not to expect great or sudden changes for the better. The continent, the climate, and the people are such as they have been for thousands of years, accommodated to each other as nature, in the course of time, accommodates and confirms all things by mutual influences. Changes are shocks, and we know what the introduction of high civilisation into barbarous lands has invariably produced—not peace, but a sword. The sword is there already, and the fire always burning. While we look with hope and a resolution to support this enterprise, we should be prepared to hear of many cross accidents, and should lay up a stock of patience which will be well tried for many years to come. The success of the electric cable has drawn attention, at the Cape and Mauritius, to a line between them, and carried to Ceylon or some point near the proposed Indian lines. We hope this will be taken into consideration by our friends in England, who have access to all the elements of such problems, and can soon satisfy themselves as to the practicability of such a work. We need say nothing of its vast importance.

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The following letter had been received at the Cape by the Rev. Mr. Thompson from Dr. Livingstone:—"River Kongone, October 4, 1858.—My dear Mr. Thompson,—I could not possibly write you by last opportunity from the Zambezi; but there was so little to communicate, you were no loser. We have now had more time to look about us, and I think we have ascertained the point that entering this river at the time we did is nearly quite safe, if no delay takes place among the mangrove swamps. We have been favoured with fair health, and have had ailments more like common colds than fever. Two of the party are now at Tete, and the others hope to join them shortly. We got a ton and a half of coals there, the first ever taken out of the earth in that country; and as the Portuguese have shown a great deal of public spirit, we are almost sure of a larger supply when we return. My poor fellows received me with joy. They had been taunted by the Tete people that their Englishman would never return; but they hoped on, and have amassed quantities of beads, to take back to their own country. Thirty of them died of small pox, and six were killed by a rebel chief at the confluence of the Suenya. The confidential servant of Lekwebu is with me now on board the launch, which is so small we could not bring more of them down, though they were anxious to come in service. We found the country in a state of war, and the Portuguese were too busy with that to help us with canoes. It is finished now, and my old friend, Major Lecard, at once assisted us with luggage; but it has quite depopulated the land adjacent to the river. We see the river in this month at its very lowest; and as it spreads out into from one to three miles in width, the broad parts are very difficult. When we get up to Lupata our difficulties vanish, for above that point it is in one or two channels of about 1000 or 1200 yards broad. I admire its size more than ever. When I came down in a canoe it was full, and I saw but one channel where now are two or three. If the Portuguese would be at the expense of a few piles driven in, to effect what 'snags' sometimes do now, deep channels might be secured for the whole year. They are going to build a fort and custom-house at this or the Luallo.—With kind regard, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

NATAL.—In the neighbouring colony of Natal the sugar and cotton producing interests were progressing in a most healthy manner. The *Natal Mercury* says,—"The sugars that are coming in from the various estates on the coast present a marked and very gratifying improvement in point of quality upon those of previous seasons. At Springfield, the Tongaat, the Umhlali, the Isipingo, the Umlazi, and the Umcomaas estates, sugars of very superior qualities are being produced, which experienced judges of the article declare may stand comparison with the most approved sugars of commerce. Notwithstanding the effect of an unusually long period of dry weather, the yield on most estates is turning out satisfactory, and the whole production of the year will fully equal reasonable expectations."

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, KIAMA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Camden. Parish unnamed. Lying near the head of Irwin's Creek, and northerly from Craig's, Robinson's, O'Toole's, and Morrow's portions: Lot 1, 85 acres; lot 2, 86 acres; lot 3, 82 acres; lot 4, 80 acres; lot 5, 81 acres; lot 6, 80 acres; lot 7, 82 acres; lot 8, 82 acres. On Irwin's Creek, near Broughton Creek: lot 9, 82 acres; lot 10, 88 acres; lot 11, 45 acres; lot 12, 40 acres; lot 13, 89 acres. Lying westerly from Connor's and Dorough's portions near the Fox ground, and at the head of Broughton Creek: Lot 14, 91 acres; lot 15, 76 acres; lot 16, 97 acres; lot 17, 119 acres. Near the Bong Bong Mountain, and lying northerly from Dorough's, Henry's, Dinning's, Cullen's, and Williams' portions, and westerly from H. Osborn's and Wilson's portions: Lot 18, 103 acres; lot 19, 77 acres 1 rood; lot 20, 74 acres; lot 21, 88 acres; lot 22, 61 acres; lot 23, 91 acres; lot 24, 105 acres 2 roods; lot 25, 82 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Camden. Parish unnamed. Within the Brougton Creek Village Reserve: Lots 26 and 27, acres each. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ORANGE.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parish of Colville. Lying westerly from the north-west corner of J. Irving's 50 acres: Lot 1, 80 acres.—Parish of Graham. About 1¼ mile south-easterly from W. Navin's 30 acres 1 rood 25 perches: Lot 2, 42 acres.—Parish of Shadforth. Adjoining the south boundary of J. Freeman's portions: Lot 3, 47 acres. Lying to the east of Mason's and Agland's portions: Lot 4, 33 acres; lot 5, 34 acres; lot 6, 30 acres; lot 7, 31 acres.—Parish of Beneree. Lying to the north of J. Hogan's 640 acres, and adjoining J. Millar's portions: Lot 8, 203 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parish of Byng. In the village reserve of Byng: Lots 9, 3 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lots 10 to 12, 4 acres 2 roods 8 perches each; lot 13, 5 acres 1 rood 4 perches; lot 14, 3 acres 3 roods 17 perches; lots 15 and 16, 8 acres each; lots 17 and 18, 6 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 5 acres 1 rood 19 perches; lots 20 and 21, 3 acres 1 rood each; lots 22 and 23, 5 acres each; lots 24 and 25, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s. and £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wellington. Parish of Orange. Town of Orange. Lots 26 and 27, 2 roods 1¼ perch each; lots 28 and 29, 2 roods 2 perches each; lots 30 and 31, 2 roods 2½ perches each; lots 32 and 33, 2 roods 3 perches each; lots 34 and 35, 2 roods 3¼ perches each; lot 36, 1 rood 38½ perches; lots 37 and 38, 1 rood 39 perches each; lots 39 and 40, 1 rood 39¼ perches each; lots 41 and 42, 2 roods each; lots 43 and 44, 2 roods ¼ perch each; lot 45, 2 roods 1 perch. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MERRIWA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Brisbane. Parish unnamed. On the right bank of Merriwa Creek, about 7 miles below Merriwa: Lot 1, 46 acres; lot 2, 41 acres; lot 3, 40 acres; lot 4, 103 acres. On the right bank of Merriwa Creek, between 8 and 9½ miles below Merriwa: Lot 5, 53 acres; lot 6, 50 acres; lot 7, 43 acres; lot 8, 47 acres; lots 9 to 11, 46 acres each; lot 12, 43 acres; lot 13, 48 acres; lots 14 to 16, 42 acres each. On the right bank of Merriwa Creek, about 10 miles below Merriwa: Lot 17, 35 acres; lot 18, 44 acres; lot 19, 45 acres; lot 20, 51 acres. On Merriwa Creek, about 11 miles below Merriwa: Lot 21, 38 acres; lot 22, 46 acres; lot 23, 41 acres; lot 24, 53 acres. On the left bank of Merriwa Creek, about 10 miles below Merriwa: Lot 25, 54 acres; lot 26, 49 acres; lot 27, 48 acres; lot 28, 54 acres; lot 29, 51 acres; lot 30, 47 acres; lot 31, 46 acres; lots 32 to 34, 45 acres each; lot 35, 44 acres. On the left bank of Merriwa Creek, about 7 miles below Merriwa: Lot 36, 48 acres; lot 37, 58 acres. On the left bank of Merriwa Creek, about 6 miles below Merriwa: Lot 38, 33 acres; lot 39, 44 acres. On the left bank of Merriwa Creek, about 5 miles below Merriwa, and opposite to G. Blaxland's 715 acres: Lot 40, 56 acres; lot 41, 52 acres; lot 42, 53 acres; lot 43, 54 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On SATURDAY, 8th JANUARY, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MERRIWA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Brisbane. Parish unnamed. Adjoining the north boundary of J. B. Bettington's 826 acres, on Bobiala Creek: Lots 1 to 3, 40 acres each; lot 4, 50 acres; lots 5 and 6, 40 acres each; lots 7 to 9, 32 acres each; lot 10, 47 acres. On Bobiala Creek, below J. B. Bettington's 860 acres, and opposite to his 826 acres: Lot 11, 43 acres; lot 12, 37 acres; lot 13, 38 acres. On Merriwa Creek, about 4 miles below Merriwa, and immediately below G. Windham's 2560 acres grant: Lot 14, 48 acres; lot 15, 45 acres; lot 16, 56 acres; lot 17, 47 acres; lot 18, 48 acres; lot 19, 47 acres; lot 20, 48 acres; lot 21, 38 acres; lot 22, 45 acres; lot 23, 54 acres; lot 24, 59 acres; lot 25, 52 acres; lot 26, 50 acres; lot 27, 48 acres; lot 28, 49 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Brisbane. Parish of Merriwa. Village of Merriwa: Lots 29 to 33, 1 acre each; lots 34 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £4 and £8 per acre.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. HUNTINGTON are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of her late daughter ETHELDREDA, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, to move from her late residence, Kent-street, opposite St. Andrew's Church, at 3 o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES COOK are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, the 1st January, 1859, at 10 o'clock. The funeral will move from his late residence, Pyrmont, at the hour above mentioned precisely. [illegible] JOHN HILL, Junior, and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach, fronting the sea, and shady.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Pic-nic Seats, Lover's Seats, and Public Booths.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Ham and Beef at 1s. per plate; bread and cheese with salad, 6d.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Fresh and stewed oysters, 1s. per plate; tea and coffee at moderate charges.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Lemonade, soda-water, sarsaparilla, fruit, biscuits, and cigars.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Horses on hire, at per hour or by the day.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Real Jerusalem donkeys for the juveniles, "what will go, if you," &c.

TIVOLI GARDENS, Manly Beach.—Dancing, "as you like it."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The Ordinary on Boxing Day having afforded so much satisfaction to all concerned, induces Mr. BEAUMONT to announce that the same arrangement will be carried out on New Year's Day. Dinner will be served at 2 o'clock prompt.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—Largest collection of Natural History in the Southern Hemisphere.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—The most extensive near Sydney, now in splendid order.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—Pleasure Boat, under skilful management.

NOTICE.—The Masons of Sydney and vicinity are respectfully informed that a strike of the trade has taken place on the Victoria Railway, in consequence of a reduction of 4s. per day below the current rate of wages, and they are cautioned to pause before entering into any engagement with the contractors of the above works, as there is no necessity to send to a neighbouring colony for mechanics if the contractors will but pay the current rate of wages.

By order,
O. S. M.

SARAH BROWN is requested to return home, as her Husband attaches no blame to her, and all will be forgotten.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that all outstanding accounts due twelve months will, if not paid by the 10th January, be placed in the hands of their solicitors for recovery, without further notice. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry. 24th December.

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests all claims against him to be sent in on or before the 31st instant for liquidation, and all parties indebted to him are requested to pay their respective accounts at once, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his solicitor for recovery. HENRY THOMPSON. Camden, 28th December.

IN THE Insolvent Estate of JAMES HUBERT GANNON, of Tamworth, Innkeeper.—Mr. JAMES HUBERT GANNON is duly authorized to collect all debts in the above estate.
JOHN MORRIS, Assignee.
DAVID COHEN and CO., Mortgagees.
Sydney, December 30, 1858.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT COMYNS being no longer in my employ, has no authority to collect any moneys or to transact any business on my account. JAMES JONES, wine and spirit stores, George-street. 23rd December, 1858.

NOTIZ.—Alle Diejenigen, welche von Unterzeichneten auf die Herren GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., ausgestellte Ordres oder Boondooma-Anweisungen im Besitzehaben, werden ersucht dieselben vor Maerz naechsten Jahres zur Zahlung einzureichen. ALEX. and R. LAWSON, Boondooma. December, 1858.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and MORITZ STERN and JAMES FRANC, carrying on business as merchants and general commission agents, in Sydney, under the firm of "Stern, Baar, and Franc," will expire, by effluxion of time, on the 1st day of January, 1859.

The business will, in future, be carried on by M. Baar, under the style of "M. Baar and Co.," in New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange-buildings.

Dated 31st day of December, 1858.
MORITZ BAAR.

THE PARTNERSHIPS of PECK and J[illegible]NES and [illegible] BRADLEY, &c., was dissolved by mutual consent on [illegible] 13th instant.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA—Parramatta River.
1st JANUARY, 1859.
Hon. T. W. Smith, Hon. J. H. Plunkett, } Presidents.
William Wright, Esq., Vice-President.
Committee:
Messrs. J. Joubert, L. Sharwood, G. Phillips, C. Robinson, F. J. Campbell, R. M. Pearson, A. Campbell, R. Phillips, C. B. Jeannerett.
Umpire:
George Thornton, Esq.

1st Match.—11 o'clock a.m. Wager skiffs, pair of sculls, from flag-ship round Cockatoo Island and back. Sweepstakes and £3 3s. added. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Gazelle	F. Blanchard	Red.
Speedy	Waterhouse	Blue.

2nd Match.—Half-past 11 o'clock. Amateurs in gigs, 4 oars and coxswain. Same course as No. 1. Prize, 4 silver oars and rudder. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Juanita, J. Deloitte.	Sempill, Delvitte, Chisholm, Melville	Pink and white.
Aurora, R. Pearson.	J. Phillips, F. G. Campbell, C. Robinson, R. Phillips	Blue.
Lily, F. Joubert.	A. Campbell, J. Phillips, N. Joubert, R. Robertson	White.
Arrow	Simpson, Strickland, J. Stevensons	St. George's Cross.

3rd Match.—12 o'clock. Pulling dingies under canvas, to come for starting mast down. From flag-ship round flag-boat, round Spectacle Island, and back to flag-ship. Entrance 10s. 6d. Prize sweepstake.

Suprise	Dun	Blue, white ball.
Rose	Little, jun.	Blue and red.
Dido	Gaydon	Blue, white diamond.
Dodger	Morland	Red.

4th Match.—Half-past 12 o'clock. Skiffs pulled by amateurs, pair of oars and coxswain. From flag-ship round flag-boat off the Brothers, and back to flag-ship.

Terror	Severn and Hunt	Pink
Native	Chisholm and Stevenson	White and red
Naiad	J. G. Campbell & Robinson	Red
Rose	N. Joubert and J. Phillips	White, red cross
Lizzie	Stevenson and Strickland	Pink and white
Trial	Deloitte and Sempill	White

5th Match.—1 o'clock. Wood and fruit boats, with working sails only. From flag-ship round flag-boat, round Cockatoo, round flag-boat again, and back to flag-ship. Prize, a silver cup. Entrance, £1.

Messenger	Bateman	Blue
True Blue	Jenkins	Tricolor

6th Match.—Half past 1. Pulling skiffs under canvas, to come for starting with mast down. Same course as No. 3. Entrance £1. Prize, a silver cup.

Ripple	Lambton	White, blue stars
Anonyma	Mansfield	Australian
Annie	King	Blue and White
Sponger	S. Morris	White
Electra	Huntley	Pink
Naiad	Campbell	Red

7th Match.—2 o'clock. For boys under 18 years, in dingies, pair of sculls. Course, from flagship round flag-boat and back. Prize, a sweepstake. Entrance, 10s.

Star of the North	Connor	Pink and white
Vesper	Gordon	Blue and red
Arrow	E. Deloitte	Blue and white
Bessy Wood	Yates	Blue
Star	Paul	Red.

8th Match.—Half past 2 o'clock. Yachts which have not won public money. Same course as No. 5.

Kelpie	Blanchard	White and cross
——*	King	Blue and white.

9th Match.—3 o'clock. Tournament: boats pulled by two men and coxswain, man in bow with padded lance to upset his opponent.

FIRST.	SECOND.
N. Joubert	P. Connelly
J. Phillips	Goodwin
F. Joubert	Blanchard.

10th Match.—Half-past 3 o'clock. Scratch match, pair of oars. Same course as No. 7.

☞ Entrances for this race will be made on board the flagship at 3 o'clock.

11th Match.—Gig and dingy chase. Prize, £2 2s. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

FIRST RACE.

Slippery Phill	Dingy	Blanchard
Seize Her (Caesar)	Gig	Huntley.

SECOND RACE.

Pig with Greasy Tail	Dingy	Sear
Hold Hard	Gig	P. Connelly

REGULATIONS OF THE REGATTA.

Racing boats will round the flag-boat and other marks passing the same on the starboard hand.

Sailing boats may carry what sail they please and will not be allowed to use oars or throw ballast overboard after starting.

Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack. Boats running free to keep away for boats on a wind. Any boat fouling another to be distanced.

Each boat to have a distinguishing flag to be named on entering, and kept up during the race.

Sailing boats to have their peaks, gunters, or sprits down before starting.

A distinguishing flag will be hoisted on board the flagship to denote the race about to commence, viz.—

First Race.—No. 1, Marryat, and so on.

A gun fired for starting when the flag will be hauled down.

Disputes will be made known to the umpire after the race; his decision to be final.

All boats coming in to pass between the flagship and the Hunter's Hill Wharf.

No boats to be made fast to the flagship, unless for the service of umpire and committee.

No person to be allowed on board the flagship without a ticket signed by the secretary.

The committee will have power of rejecting any unfair boats, irrespective of entrances.

In all sailing matches, boats having centre boards will have to keep them up.

The flag steamer Williams will leave the H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf at half-past 9 a.m.

Refreshment booths will be erected on shore opposite the flagship.

A luncheon on board the flagship, by tickets obtainable from the steward.

Post Entrances will be received on FRIDAY, 31st instant, from 4 till 5 p.m., at the General Washington Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

By order of the Committee.
JULES JOUBERT, Honorary Secretary.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The WILLIAMS steamer has been chartered by the Committee to convey their friends, free, to Hunter's Hill and back. She will leave the N. H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf at half-past 9 a.m., returning at 6 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Hon. Sec.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The HUNTER steamship, will leave the Phœnix Wharf, on SATURDAY, at 9.30 a.m., for the purpose of affording the best view of this Regatta. The Fares will be reduced to 4s. each for the day, and excellent refreshments may be had on board, at a moderate charge. Excursionists proceeding by this first-class conveyance will receive all the advantage of a flagship, at a comparatively small cost. Phœnix Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY REGATTA, on NEW YEAR'S DAY.—For Watermen and Amateurs who have never won a prize in watermen's boats, with a pair of sculls. Parties to bring their own boats, and draw for choice. No entrance required. First prize, £3 3s.; second prize, £1 1s. Entrances to be made on the morning of the race.

THE BRASS FINISHER who was entrusted with a small Lathe to repair from Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, is requested to return it immediately. 126, Castlereagh-street.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that any person or persons removing fruit from, or otherwise trespassing on the property recently in the occupation of Mr. Ryder, at Ryde, Parramatta River, will be prosecuted; also, all cattle found within the enclosure after this date will be impounded indiscriminately. EDWARD DAVIES, Pyrmont.

N.B.—Two pounds sterling will be awarded to any person who will give such information as will lead to conviction the parties who committed the wanton damage to the house as above situated. E. D. December 29.

LOST, last Sunday, in the Government Gardens, a Gold Keeper RING. Any person bringing it to Mr J. A. M'CARROLL'S, Queen's-place, will be rewarded.

LOST, from Duck River, on FRIDAY MORNING, 17th December, one Bay HORSE, white star in forehead, one white hind foot, branded FA near shoulder. Any person delivering him to WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, publican, Parramatta, or JOHN DEVESON, publican, Emu Plains, will receive £1 reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost (supposed at the Lyceum Theatre), on Tuesday night last, a Lady's GOLD LOCKET, with the words "In memory of" on the back. Any one leaving it at BECKMANN'S, Jeweller, George street, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED from the Domain on Boxing Day, a Red Milch COW, with white streak down her back, and horns turned down ring like. Whosoever will bring her to 22, William-street, will receive the above reward.

£50.—LOST, on Friday, December the 24th, 1858, between the Haymarket and Railway Station, or in one of the Railway carriages from Sydney to Campbelltown, TWO £20 and ONE £10 Bank of New South Wales. W. H. G., Dec. 24th, on the back of each note. £15 reward on restoration of the property to the Chief Constable, Campbelltown.

£15 REWARD.—Lost, or stolen, from Mr. J. WAKELY'S Booth, at the Centipede rock, Outer Domain, a Gold Hunting WATCH and CHAIN, with two keys attached; maker's name Dent, No. 29191. Any person having found the same will receive £5, or stolen, £15, on conviction of the thief. J. WAKELY, Bull and Mouth, Pitt and Market streets.

STRAYED, a GOAT, colour white, brown neck, large horns, with a crack on one horn. Any one detaining her after this date will be punished according to law. M. CLARKE, [illegible]-street. December 30, 1858.

STRAYED, on 24th December, a Black Stump-tailed SOW PIG. Whoever will give information, or cause the same to be brought to Mr. J. DYMONDS, Half-way House, Upper Paddington, will be rewarded.

WELLINGTON MAIL ROBBERY.—The undermentioned Cheques and Orders, enclosed in a letter addressed to the undersigned, care of TUCKER and CO., Sydney, having been stolen, parties are cautioned against negotiating the same; payment having been stopped.

	£	s.	d.
J. B. Serisier in favour of James Macdonald on Commercial Bank	50	0	0
No. 29, F. and A. Cox on Bank New South Wales, Mudgee for	30	0	0
No. 195 878 Jose J. Mills on Bank of New South Wales, Mudgee, for	16	0	0
No 6049, B. B. Cornish, on How, Walker, and Co., Sydney	5	0	0
Fanny Campbell on Mort and Co., Sydney	5	0	0

Any one finding these is requested to hand same over to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street, Sydney, whom I have authorised to receive payment. JAMES MACDONALD, Macquarie Inn, Dubbo.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN begs to announce that school duties will be resumed (D.V.) on MONDAY, 10th January, 1859. Vacancies for boarders, and very superior accommodation.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Chariton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST, continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

EDUCATION.—Mr. CREAGH begs to announce to the parents of his pupils, that the duties of his school will be resumed on MONDAY, January 3rd. There are a few vacancies. Terms, a guinea and a half, two guineas, and three guineas per quarter, in advance. 368, Castlereagh-street.

KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta. Head Master, the Rev. T. ARMITAGE, M.A., Oxon.
The School will be RE-OPENED on THURSDAY, January 27th, 1859. Boarders are received by the Head Master, at the School-house.
Parramatta, December 24, 1858.

MRS. SMITH begs to intimate that the duties of her School will be Resumed on MONDAY, 17th January, 1859, and should be happy to receive two Boarders. 35, Elizabeth-street North.

MISS FREEMAN'S Boarding and Day School, 29, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill. The duties of this establishment will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January. Vacancies for two boarders and a few day pupils.

MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL.—This Institution, conducted by a Rector and five masters, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 18th January.
TERMS:—
FOR EDUCATION.
For English, History, Geography, and the Mercantile branches, £2 a quarter.
For Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, and English, History, Geography, the Mercantile branches, and French or German, or both, £3.
FOR BOARD.
Rate fixed for the current year—For board, £10 a quarter; for washing, £2 a quarter.

MADAME CURTIS'S SCHOOL, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, will re-open the 10th instant.

NO VACATIONS.—Mr. GEORGE HEAVEN'S School, for a limited number of pupils. No. 109, Upper Forbes-street. Vacancies for two on 1st January, 1859.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Half-year commencing MONDAY, January 31st, will divide on FRIDAY, April 8th, and conclude FRIDAY, June 17th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.
Note.—Any application or inquiry, addressed in writing to Mr. MILLS, secretary, will be immediately attended to.

THE MISSES LAYTON beg to inform their friends that the duties of their School will be resumed on the 3rd January. Rushcutter View, Old South Head Road.

GILCHRIST and GREIG, Commercial Brokers and Commission Agents, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne. Reference in Sydney, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer, Fairfax's-buildings, 94, Market-street East.

TO GENTLEMEN.—JOINER'S Tailoring Establishment, 295, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a purchaser of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and other Produce; or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. H. E. and M. Moses, London. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—GARLAND and BINGHAM are prepared to make liberal cash advances on the above goods if consigned to their friends—Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., London.

£5000 TO LEND on city freehold, in sums of from £100 to £1000. Apply DURHAM and IRWIN, 66, King-street West.

£50,000 ON MORTGAGE, 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

£10,000 TO LEND, in sums of £20 to £50 and upwards. R. FORBES, Esq. 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE.—ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND upon Sydney Freehold Property. STEPHEN and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street, near Elizabeth-street.

R. M. STEAMSHIP, AUSTRALASIAN.—Notes on account of wages cashed without delay. C. H. ROOKE, 193, King-street.

NOTICE to the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Mail steamers AUSTRALASIAN and EUROPEAN.—The undersigned continues to CASH their Wages Notes at a moderate rate of interest, without delay. THOS. B. HUMPHERY, discount broker, corner of Elizabeth and King streets, opposite the Supreme Court.

W. WILLINGTON to Pickford and Co., for Great Britain, by the Damascus. The public will find this a safe and cheap way in sending home Christmas Presents. 12, Essex-street, Gaol-hill, Sydney.

NOTICE.—To the Inhabitants of Camden and Neighbourhood.—The undersigned intends, on the commencement of the year, sending his Teams regularly every week to Sydney, and will be able to bring goods at a lower rate than at present charged by the railway. HENRY THOMPSON. Camden, December 20th.

NOTICE.—LETTER CARRIERS' DELIVERY.—From and after the 1st January, 1859, the hours of the letter-carriers' delivery from the General Post Office will be 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 4 p.m.
A third delivery will be carried out in the business part of the city to such an extent as may be found practicable.
Letters intended for these deliveries must be posted before 8.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m.
W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

WINDSOR, WINDSOR, WINDSOR.—CHEAP TRAVELLING.—On and after 1st January, 1859, her Majesty's Mail will leave Windsor every morning half-past 4 o'clock; returning from Parramatta Station every evening, half-past 6 o'clock.
Booking Offices: W. Reid's Inn, Windsor; T. Nicholson's Inn, Parramatta; J. Windred's, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Fares: Three shillings each way, between Windsor and Parramatta. SAMUEL [illegible], contractor.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—Cheap Travelling to WINDSOR.—Mr. JOHN HILT, Coach Proprietor, begs most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last six years, and also begs to inform them that he intends continuing the same coach to Windsor, at reduced fares, viz., 4s., to and from Parramatta to Windsor.
Booking offices, at Mr. Payten's, Australian Arms, Parramatta, and Mr. Marsden's, Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor.

SYDNEY AGENT.—Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street, has been appointed Agent for the BATHURST TIMES at Sydney, and our subscribers and advertisers in that district are requested to pay their accounts to him.
Mr. Cubitt will receive the names of new subscribers to the TIMES, as well as orders for advertisements; and is the only person authorised to receive advertisements for the TIMES in Sydney.
The BATHURST TIMES will for the future be filed at Mr. Cubitt's Office, for the benefit of advertisers and subscribers.
WHEELER and WILTON.
BATHURST TIMES Office, December 18th.

THE BATHURST TIMES.—Public Announcement.—In consequence of the rapidly extending circulation of the BATHURST TIMES, and the large increase of advertisements, and also to meet the growing requirements of the district by a more frequent diffusion of intelligence, the proprietors beg to inform their subscribers and the public generally that, on and after the 1st January next, this journal will be published three times a week, namely, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
To meet the additional expense which will thus be incurred, it will be absolutely necessary to make an increase of 1s. 6d. per quarter in the rate of subscription, which will accordingly be as follows:—If paid in advance, 10s.; if credit be given, 11s 6d.
The scale for advertisements will remain unaltered.
With regard to advertisements which now appear twice a-week, such will, unless otherwise ordered, be inserted on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and those which were ordered for Wednesday's issue will appear on Thursdays.
WHEELER and WILTON.
BATHURST TIMES Office, December 18th.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE for January will be published on SATURDAY MORNING.

LOOK OUT for the January number of BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE on the 1st instant.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS to BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE, register your names at once, to be represented in the forthcoming ballot for a twenty-five guinea gold watch—a present from the proprietor to his patrons. Office, Church-hill, Sydney.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YE.—BELL'S LIFE of SATURDAY will contain reports of the THREE FIGHTS on THURSDAY.

BELL'S LIFE will give an accurate report of the BALLOON'S successful ascent.

BELL'S LIFE of TO-MORROW contains all the Christmas Sporting News.

SHANNON and KENNY.—The Battle Money will be paid to Shannon at the Sportsman's Arms, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Price, One Shilling and Sixpence.—(John L. Sherriff, George-street.)—"A Mirror of Religion and Society in Tasmania"; with illustrations of the practical results of the present constitution and working of the Church of England in the Australian colonies. By the Rev. John Roberts, of C. C. College, Cambridge, a clergyman of that Church.

THE CHURCH SENTINEL.—THIS DAY is published, No. 4.
CONTENTS.
What our neighbours have been doing
The Parliamentary Commission Ecclesiastical Texts
State Aid—on what terms should it be abolished?
The Bishop, and his Legal Advisers at the late Conference
The Bishop of Sydney's Amended Bill
Correspondence
Advertisements.
JOSEPH COOK and CO., publisher, 370, George-street, opposite Bank New South Wales.

CHEAP READING.—The Home Companion, vol. 8, new series, containing tales, poetry criticisms, and a variety of excellent matter, abundantly illustrated; price 5s. 6d., post free 4s. 6d. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street, Sydney.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES, a Tale, by the Author of "Mary Powell," &c., is contained in the Home Companion, vol. 8; price 3s. 6d., post free 4s. 6d. J. R. CLARKE, 356 George-street, Sydney.

THE COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC, beautifully printed, and illustrated with a masterly View of George-street, Sydney, 1s. 6d.; and with Code of Signals coloured, 2s. Post free, 2d. each extra. Storekeepers liberally treated with for wholesale quantities. A dozen can be forwarded post free for 1s. 6d. J. R. CLARKE, publisher, 356 George-street.

THE CHRISTMAS and other good Books, Selling Off. 296 George-street, Mr. Porter's (chemist) old shop.

INTERESTING and VALUABLE BOOKS.—Dickens' Household Words, 17 vols. complete
Chambers' Journal, 9 vols.
Penny Magazine, new series, 5 vols.
Waverley Novels, complete in 5 vols., £2 5s.
De Quincey's Works, 7 vols.
Addison's Works, with notes by Hurd, 6 vols.
Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, 10 vols.
Punch, 24 vols. bound in 12. "A never-ending source of amusement."
Illustrated London News, bound in cloth, gilt edges, separate vols.
Macaulay's History of England, library edition, 4 vols. 8vo.
——— England 7 vols., cheap edition, 7s. 6d. per vol.
Lingard's History of England, cheap edition, in 10 vols.
Mackintosh's History of England, 10 vols.
Alison's History of Europe, from the French Revolution, 1789 to 1815, cheap edition, in 12 vols., £2 15s.
Alison's History of Europe from 1815 to 1852, vols. 1 to 7, the library edition, octavo
Home's Every-Day Book, Table Book, and Year Book, 4 vols., numerous illustrations
Fielding's Works complete in 1 vol., plates
Smollett's Works, complete in 1 vol., plates
Swift's Works, complete in 2 vols., plates
Prescott's History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, History of the Conquest of Peru, 3 vols. each
Illustrated London Times, 6 vols. cloth
Lord Mahon's History of England, 7 vols.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Made of first-class superfine thick hand-made paper, manufactured to order on the most approved principle for durability.
Super-royal, royal, and medium ledgers, journals, and cash-books, band and rough calf, double and single russia bands, paged, and basil covers.
Demy ledgers, journals, day-books and cash-books, invoice books, letter books, guard books, and account sales' books, bound rough calf, extra, and paged.
Foolscap folio and long folio ledgers, journals, day books, waste books, and cash books, bound in the best style, rough calf, and vellum.
Demy 4to. journals, cash books and day books; copying letter books, best cream paper, and paged.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, 332, George street.

PIC-NIC PARTIES and other strangers are informed that their visits (usual at this season), are not agreeable to the occupants of the private wharves and grounds at the head of Mossman's Bay.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ESTABLISHMENT, 400, George-street. Mr. DALTON, late Instructor and Painter to the Queen, continues to conduct the above establishment.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—New style of Portraiture, by Mr. DALTON—the Crayotype—as exhibited at the conversazione of the Philosophical Society on the 8th instant. Portraits of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Honourable Sir Daniel Cooper, —— Ledger, Esq., &c., &c., in the new style, now on view at the Gallery, 400, George-street.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES!!!—Very best quality, with tassels, all sizes and colours, three shillings and sixpence a pair, at "La Ville de Paris," 342, George-street.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES!!—One Case of the best quality, very slightly spotted. To be cleared out at two shillings and ninepence a pair, at "La Ville de Paris."

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.—W. C. PRESTON and CO. respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen and the public to their shirt department, which will be found replete in every description, quality, and size; they will henceforward be in receipt of periodical shipments of first-class goods, made expressly to their orders, at Ford's Eureka Shirt Factory, London, by which means a very superior article can be relied upon, and the difficulty hitherto experienced in fit entirely overcome. Their stock will now comprise the following assortment:—
☞ Ford's eurekas, with gauntlet or plain wrists, with or without collars, in every size, from 13½ to 18 inches in the neck, and in four qualities, the best being finer than any that are made, excepting to order
Ditto ditto French cambric fronts, embroidered, the finest ever imported
Ditto, extra fine plain fronts, to button behind
Ditto ditto, with bands and gauntlet wrists
Superior regatta shirts, new patterns
Crimean silk and flannel shirts, best quality, all sizes
Boys' and youths' shirts—white, regatta, and Crimean
Shirt collars, best threefold, in a variety of shapes
Under-shirts and pants, in gauze, merino, gauze cotton, cachmere summer merino, and nova spun silk
Lisle thread, silk, and fine cotton half-hose, &c., &c.
Gentlemen in the country can order their shirts by sending the following measures, in inches:—
First—Their exact height
Second—Round the chest just under the arms
Third—Length of arm, taken from the top seam of the coat sleeve to the wrist
Fourth—Tight round the neck.
☞ Cavendish House, George street, next the Commercial Bank.
Cet établissement offre de grands avantages aux étrangers.

ELECTRO Silver Plate. Disposing of the remaining Stock 20 per cent. off English cost. LORKING, George-street.

TWELFTH-NIGHT!!—Just landed, ex Star of Peace and Walter Hood, a splendid variety of Bonbons, Fancy Boxes, Twelfth-cake Ornaments suitable for Christmas trees &c., at very moderate prices. W. J. CATES, Confectioner, Market D.

HENRY'S Australian Worm Powders.—A never failing remedy, 6d. each. 659, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

CHOICE WINES of every character, always on hand, at the Stores of J. C. PETERS, next Bank of Australasia.

BOTTLED BEERS.—500 CASKS, all brands. J. C. PETERS, Wholesale stores, next Bank of Australasia.

ALE and PORTER.—Now landing, ex Light of the Age, Byass' ale and porter, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-street.

BOSTON PAVING, Head, and Hearth Stones—most durable quality. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
First-class store sheep
Ditto ditto cattle.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of Land for SALE, on long credit, or in exchange for labour; to respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE, a six-roomed Cottage, stable, dairy, &c., with twelve acres of land, seven of which are under cultivation, with fruit trees, &c., one mile and a half from the Burwood station, with river frontage. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 214, George-street.

APARTMENTS Unfurnished or Furnished. Also, a Stable to LET. Apply 128, Kent and Crescent sts.

APARTMENTS, with whole or partial Board. 229, Macquarie-street, opposite Upper House.

A SITTING and Bedroom Vacant. Apply to R. JONES, George and Hunter streets.

A COMFORTABLE Home is offered to a Gentleman in a private family. Address X. H., HERALD Office.

BOARDING HOUSE to LET. B. O. L., HERALD Office.

BOARD and Residence for a respectable Young Man. 383, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, No. 15 (late 2), Church-hill, Sydney Private Boarding Establishment.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in GEORGE-STREET.—To be LET, with immediate entry, the Premises, in George-street, lately in the occupation of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Apply at the Bank.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Apartments to let with Board, No. 4, Upper Fort-street.

DARLINGHURST.—Two new Houses, facing St. John's Church, to LET. Apply to W. KENNY, adjoining.

EMPORIUM to LET, with all the back premises, the undersigned retiring. A. POLACK.

ENGLISH HOME, for two Young Men, at Mr. BAKER'S, Parramatta-st., 2 doors south of [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without BOARD. No. 1, Bligh-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET. Apply to Mrs. BIRD, 92, Hunter-street.

GOOD Bedroom to LET, unfurnished, with or without board, in a private family. N. A., HERALD Office.

LYONS-TERRACE.—To be LET, from 1st January next, the House at present in the occupation of [illegible] Moore. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street.

OFFICES TO LET, Ground Floor. Mrs. ROBINSON, 97, Elizabeth-street North.

RENT reduced to 15s. a week.—TO LET, in Palmer-street, a house of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets.

TO LET, a Public-house, doing a good trade, on the new line of road to Illawarra, about three miles beyond the dam at Cook's River, the proprietor being obliged to leave on account of bad health. Apply to the landlord, on the premises. R. SPOKES, [illegible].

TO BE LET, from 7th December next, the [illegible] Brisbane-street, at present in the occupation of Arthur Rolleston, Esq. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a respectable verandah House, containing [illegible] rooms, detached kitchen, stable, and garden, lately put in thorough repair, and fit for the immediate occupation of a respectable tenant, situate in Elizabeth-street South. For particulars apply to Mr. SIGERSON, No. [illegible], Castlereagh-street, near Park-street, Sydney.

TO LET.—In Elizabeth-street North, [illegible] rooms, kitchen, &c.; also, a House, six rooms, kitchen, &c. At Redfern, a House, four rooms, kitchen, &c., water. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in the best business part of [illegible], the extensive Shop and Dwelling-house, four doors from Market-street, lately occupied by Mr. Kosten, butcher. R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO BE LET, at a moderate rent, separately or together, the Offices and Stores, 90 and 92 Clarence-street, at present occupied by Messrs. ALLAN and NORTON, to whom apply. Immediate possession can be given.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, two first-class Shops and Premises,—to let by tender or otherwise. The shops and premises in the occupation of Mr. William Reading, Berlin Warehouse; also the adjoining shop and premises in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Wardbrook, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, situate in the most business part of George-street. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES HUME, 137, Elizabeth-street, and Market-street. Possession at the end of the month.

TO LET, St. Philip's Grammar School, on Church-hill. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN A. MATHEWS, office, Queen's-place.

TO BE LET, that Iron House, off Lower Fort-street, containing eight rooms and kitchen; water laid on, and a pleasant view across the harbour. Apply to J. FLAVELLE, 53, Lower Fort-street; or to FLAVELLE BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

TO LET, a House, in Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply to Mrs. JENKINS, opposite.

TO LET, six-roomed Houses, [illegible] 3, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street; water laid on; newly painted; low rent.

TO LET, a House, of seven apartments, in Bathurst-street, near the Cathedral, with kitchen, yard, coach-house, stable, and a roomy loft; water laid on. Apply to Mr. RATTRAY, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, the Upper Portion of the Premises situate 384, George-street. Apply to J. R. TICKLE and CO.

TO LET, No. 77, William-street, a good Shop and Residence, well adapted for a grocer. Apply to Messrs. LEWIS, architects, William-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, in Elizabeth-street south, containing ten good rooms; kitchen, wash-house, coach-house, stable, and large plot of ground for a garden. Apply to J. YEOMANS, 794, George-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, [illegible] verandah, garden, facing the Bay. Apply 28 Palmer-street.

TO LET, Two Houses, in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, one containing twelve rooms, and one seven rooms; stabling, &c. Key at No. 6.

TO BE LET, for a term, No. 10, Charlotte-place, comprising six large rooms, kitchen, cellar, large yard, coach-house, stable, and wash-house; water laid on. PAPWORTH and PHILBEN, 121, King-street East.

TO LET, a small House in Wentworth-place. Inquire at No. 16.

TO LET, a House, off York-street, containing four rooms; water laid on back entrance, &c. Apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, possession to be given on January 28th, a commodious Family Residence, situated at the corner of Barton and Riley streets, South Head Road, and consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, servant's room, pantry, kitchen, coach and wash-house, stable, well of good water, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, the Warehouse presently occupied by the undersigned. To a wholesale grocer it is a first-rate chance, as it has an established connection; to auctioneers, wine and spirit merchants, wholesale drapers, or any business requiring room and situation, this warehouse, from its central position, must always command a good trade. WILLIAM BARNETT, 329 George-street.

TO BE LET, BELSARMEL, consisting of 90 acres of land, divided into paddocks, large orchard and garden, comfortable residence, and every convenience for a family. Adjoins Elswick and Austenham; is distant from Sydney, by the Parramatta Road, about four miles, and from Balmain two miles. At present occupied by J. Humphries, Esq. Possession on the 1st January, 1859. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO LET, [illegible] Cottage, Balmain, within one hundred yards of the ferry-boat. This place is admirably adapted for a small family, having a verandah, four rooms, also servants' room and kitchen; a fine water frontage. Possession can be given on the 1st January next. Apply at the Signal Station, Fort Phillip.

TO LET, No. 1, Downshire-street, Lower Fort-street. Apply to Mr. BODE, next door.

TO LET, a large Three-storied Store near Queen's Wharf. Apply W. NEWLAND'S, Glasgow Arms, Lower George-street.

TO LET, that conveniently situated Gothic House, 9, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; water laid on, neat flower garden, large yard in the rear, back entrance, stabling and coachhouse. Can be viewed by applying to Mrs. DREWIT, No. 5, Stanley-street; or the key, or for particulars, to Mr. JOHN PEIL, No. 5, Burton-street; or Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Parramatta.

TO LET, 2 large Houses, 15 rooms and kitchens each, suitable for lodging houses, or a Sailors' Home, adjoining the Beehive, Prince-street. Rent, £2 a week each. Apply to Mr. W. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, Two Houses in Crown-street, Surry Hills, No. 135 and No. 133, within a few yards of the great thoroughfare to Surry Hills, and ten minutes' ride from the General Post Office. Enquire of W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Liverpool, all that Two-story House, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, and known as the Railway Stores, and now in full trade, for a term of years as may be agreed on, to a good tenant; rent moderate; suitable for a school. For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, innkeeper; or Mr. DANIEL TINDALL, of Liverpool, where applicants will be attended to.

TO PUBLICANS.—To LET or for SALE, the Public-house known as the Fortune of War, Cook's River, close to the dam. Cash purchasers liberally treated with.

FOR SALE, Two Houses, of four rooms each, in [illegible]-street, Woolloomooloo, with spacious back premises, well of water. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., Pitt and Bridge streets.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; or the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

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